

THE WEATHER
For Georgia—Fair tonight and Thursday;
cooler, with light frost in northern portion.
You Will Not Bother About the Weather
If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 57. ATLANTA, GA., EVENING, WEDNESDAY MARCH 24, 1897. TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.
OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.
Name of School.....
Name of Pupil.....
Pupil's Address.....

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

CHAIRMAN CAMP FAVORS THE MITCHELL VIADUCT

He Says the Plans and Propositions of President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern, Is the Best Solution of the West Side Railroad Crossing Problem Thus Far Suggested.

VIADUCT WILL COST ONLY ABOUT \$80,000

Mr. Camp Says the Viaduct Will Cost Far Less Than the Alabama Street Extension and That It Will Serve Almost the Same Purpose—He Wants the City to Accept the Southern's Offer to Give \$25,000 to Construct the Mitchell Viaduct.

Hon. M. P. Camp, chairman of the bridge committee of the city council, who for years has been the leading spirit in the movement to secure an outlet for the west side of the first ward, announced himself as being in favor of the Mitchell street viaduct. He thinks the proposition of the Southern and Central railroads to contribute \$25,000 to the construction of this viaduct should be accepted and that the work of construction should be begun as soon as possible.

This means an end to the Alabama street extension, and it also means two very important improvements for the first ward—the building of the Mitchell street viaduct and the widening of Magnolia street to Marietta, which, with the raising of the grade of the street, will make it a magnificent thoroughfare.

Mr. Camp has labored unceasingly for an adequate improvement in the connection between the west side of the first ward and the center of the city. This was the inducement that caused him to make the race for the council this year, he being determined that the demand of the people of the west side should be heard, and that something should be done to make that part of the city more accessible to the business center.

MR. CAMP TALKS.
In speaking of the matter this morning Mr. Camp said:

"I favored the Alabama street extension because it was the only tangible proposition before us. I have been in favor of anything which had in view the giving of the people of the west side better connection with the center of the city. The movement for improvement first crystallized in the Alabama street bridge and I accordingly did everything I could for it. Of course my prime motive was to secure better connection with the center of the city, and we have all along been ready to accept any proposition which could accomplish this result. We were not wedded to any particular plan striving for a result. From the first the Alabama street proposition was beset with obstacles. The railroads declared that the extension of the street would seriously injure their property and the plans prepared by the city engineer show that the grade for this extension would be unusually steep—so steep as to seriously impair the value of the bridge. It seemed that every day some new obstacle arose, but we were determined not to give up until something better was presented, and now that this has been one, we are ready to co-operate and give the people of the first ward the recognition which they have been so long entitled to."

FAVORS THE VIADUCT.
"You favor the building of the Mitchell street viaduct, then?"

"Yes, I do, unhesitatingly. The railroads have offered to contribute \$25,000 in cash, and I am informed that the structure when built will not cost more than \$70,000 or \$80,000. Thus, the work will be very cheap for the city than the Alabama street extension, and it will give the people of the first ward the relief they have so long sought in vain. Mitchell street is one of the longest and most important thoroughfares in the city, and the railroad crossing over it has been a veritable death-trap for years. This will prevent that, and by the raising of the grade to be level of the viaduct, it will make the street one of the most prominent and popular of the great thoroughfares of the city."

"This, then, you think will be adequate to the demand of the people of the first ward for relief?"

"When taken in connection with the Magnolia street improvement, it will," replied Mr. Camp. "Magnolia street enters Marietta street at the Atlanta cotton factory. It crosses over the railroad tracks a bridge at the cotton factory. The street forty feet wide until it reaches the factory and Marietta street—a distance of about a half block. This should be widened to the uniform width of the street. Magnolia street ascends to the bridge on a 9 per cent grade, but a fill of six feet in the fill will make this only a 4 per cent grade, and will not damage any property, and on the other hand improve all property in the vicinity of the fill."

"With Magnolia street opened one way to Marietta, and improved as it should be, and with Mitchell street viaduct, the people of the first ward will be thoroughly

contented, and if they get the new Mitchell street depot, they will be happy."

ABOUT THAT NEW DEPOT.
"What about the new depot?"

"I am satisfied that it will be built. I think all the railroads should go into a union depot at this place, but I doubt if this will be done—much as I would like to see it."

"If any of them refuse, however, I do not think it will interfere in the slightest degree with the building of the Mitchell street station, for the joint occupancy of the Southern, the Central and the Atlanta and West Point lines. Whether or not the depot is built, however, the Mitchell street viaduct would be a magnificent improvement for all that side of the city, and the railroads plan well afford their contribution of \$25,000 toward it, for it amplifies their yard facilities and will save them the expense of three watchmen who are constantly on duty at the Mitchell street crossing. Thus, the investment on the part of the railroads, without regard to the depot, is a matter of economy to them."

"Will any action be taken by council at its next meeting?"

"Of course only preliminary steps can be taken at the next meeting of the council, but I propose then to introduce a resolution, asking the city engineer to prepare plans for the proposed viaduct. That will cost nothing, and it will be the first step toward the ascertainment of the cost of the construction of the proposed improvement. I apprehend that this resolution will go through council by a unanimous consent. I am satisfied that the resolution will be reported favorably by the bridge committee. As to what steps will be taken after that, depends upon future developments."

MR. CAMP TALKS.
In speaking of the matter this morning Mr. Camp said:

"I favored the Alabama street extension because it was the only tangible proposition before us. I have been in favor of anything which had in view the giving of the people of the west side better connection with the center of the city. The movement for improvement first crystallized in the Alabama street bridge and I accordingly did everything I could for it. Of course my prime motive was to secure better connection with the center of the city, and we have all along been ready to accept any proposition which could accomplish this result. We were not wedded to any particular plan striving for a result. From the first the Alabama street proposition was beset with obstacles. The railroads declared that the extension of the street would seriously injure their property and the plans prepared by the city engineer show that the grade for this extension would be unusually steep—so steep as to seriously impair the value of the bridge. It seemed that every day some new obstacle arose, but we were determined not to give up until something better was presented, and now that this has been one, we are ready to co-operate and give the people of the first ward the recognition which they have been so long entitled to."

MURDER CASES GO OVER

COLONEL GLENN'S ILLNESS CAUSES POSTPONEMENT.

Tom Delk, McCullough and Flanagan Cases Are Continued on That Account—Perry's Case Has Not Been Set.

The trial of McCullough, Taylor Delk, Flanagan and Perry will not occur this month.

Colonel W. C. Glenn is quite ill and an affidavit to this effect was made out this morning and filed in the clerk's office. The affidavit stated that Colonel Glenn's illness was of a most serious nature and would unfit him for the trial of the cases. Perry's case has not been set yet, but will probably come up at the next term of the superior court of DeKalb county, although this is not definitely fixed yet.

HARTRIDGE WOMAN HELD.

She Became Notorious Through the Running Away of Two Sixteen-Year-Old Girls.

Savannah, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution. Recorder Hartridge this morning bound Lillian Clayton, a white woman, over to the city court under a \$500 bond to answer a charge of keeping a lewd house on Henry street.

It was at her house Misses Sue Thompson and Nan Miller, two sixteen-year-old runaway girls, were found yesterday by the police after being away from home since last Saturday.

The girls said they knew the character of the house when they went there and Lillian told them she was living with a man who promised to marry her.

SMALL BLAZE THIS MORNING.
The fire department was called out on Locke street this morning to box 25. There was a small blaze, which was soon extinguished. The roof of the house was damaged and burned nearly off.

The fire was raging when the company arrived, but they soon had it under their control, and put it out without any serious damage.

The house was a frame one, and burned pretty fast for awhile.



MRS. CHARLES A. COLLIER,
The Wife of Atlanta's Mayor, Who Passed Away This Morning.

DEATH OF MRS. COLLIER

She Passed Away This Morning at 11:45 O'clock Surrounded by Her Family.

DEATH CAME PEACEFULLY

She Leaves a Husband, Seven Children and Many Sorrowing Relatives To Mourn Her Death.

A GENTLE SPIRIT PASSES AWAY

A Sketch of Her Life—She Was the Daughter of William A. Rawson and a Niece of the Late Sidney Root. A Woman Identified with Public Institutions and Charities.

Mrs. Charles A. Collier died at 11:45 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's infirmary, where she had been for a week past.

Shortly after midnight she began to grow gradually worse until the end finally came. She was surrounded by husband, children and other relatives.

Mrs. Collier was stricken with her last illness about three weeks ago. She was removed to the infirmary in order that proper treatment might be given. For several days past she had been in a precarious condition, and death was not unexpected.

When the end came she was surrounded by her husband, daughters and other near relatives, who have watched by her bedside during her illness.

Mrs. Collier was a Miss Susie Rawson, the daughter and only child of William A. Rawson, who moved to Atlanta from Lumpkin county, Georgia. Her mother was a sister of the late Sidney Root. Her near relatives in Atlanta are: Mrs. T. P. Westmoreland, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. H. S. Johnson, Mrs. J. D. Ray, Mr. William C. Rawson and Mr. H. A. Boynton.

She was married to Mr. C. A. Collier in 1871. By the marriage there were seven children who survive her: Julia, Rawson, Henrietta, John, Charles, Eleanor and Louise.

During her life time Mrs. Collier was connected with a great deal of benevolent work and her name was associated with many of the institutions which had for their object the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity and the material welfare of the city. It was with such enterprises as the exposition that she will be remembered for her efforts to promote all such public institutions with which she was connected, that she worked zealously and unceasingly.

She was a woman of the most charming personality, and her sincere devotion to her friends won for her a popularity that few women can attain. But it was at home, that home over which the deepest gloom shall be cast, that she shone with all the true luster which a gentle character and a noble womanhood bring upon earth to bless and gladden life with their sunshine.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.
Mayor Pro Tem. W. R. Dimmock has issued a call for a meeting of the council tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking some action on the death of Mrs. Charles A. Collier and to attend the funeral.

The city offices will all be closed on the day of the funeral and all city officials will attend the services in a body. The arrangements for the funeral will be made this afternoon.

3 BROTHERS WANT OFFICE

Ed Angier Will Get Without Much Opposition the Attorneyship of North Georgia.

ALTON WANTS ANTWERP

So Does Hugh, Who Lives in New York and Will Apply as a Resident of That State.

TO SUCCEED HARVEY JOHNSON

An Unusual Problem Confronts Major McKintley in the Shape of Two Applications for the Same Place from the Same Family—Buck Has Given His Indorsement to Ed, but Alton and Hugh Are Still Waiting for His Approval.

Washington, March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Angier family, of Atlanta, promises to play a prominent part in the history of these early administration days. Three of them, brothers, I am informed, have applied before the president for appointment, and their chances of success are quoted as being very fine.

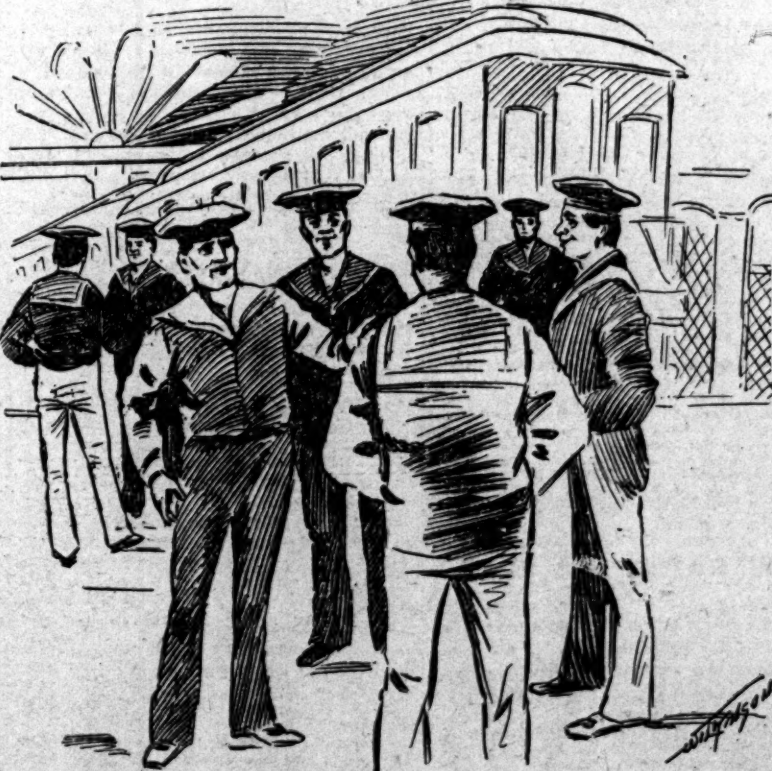
Ed Angier, as I have already wired you, has practically lapped his plum—the district attorneyship for the northern district of Georgia. This is one of the best of the Georgia fruit tree, and Angier secured it early. Buck gave him hearty personal and political indorsement, and he had no trouble in landing it. His appointment will go to the senate in a few days.

Now comes the news that Hugh Angier is applying for Harvey Johnson's place as consul at Antwerp. Hugh is widely known in Atlanta; in fact is an Atlanta man. Recently he has been living in New York, where he has a position with the city government. I do not know in what capacity.

It is given out here that he has already filled his application for Johnson's shoes and has secured strong republican indorsement from Georgia and New York.

His chances of getting the place are said to be not so very bad.

In addition to this, the news came from Georgia that Alton Angier was applying



JOLLY TARS VISITED ATLANTA LAST NIGHT.

for a consulate. This news says that he is making application for Harvey Johnson's place, and general credence is given the story in republican circles. It is very probable that he does not not know that his brother Hugh, who is in New York, and whom he has not seen in several months, is after the same place, and this confusion of circumstance is a very natural one.

I have no confirmation of the fact that Alton Angier has applied for this place, but this story comes from Georgia and is one that has been published here.

If this is true, it presents a remarkable and embarrassing state of circumstances, and there will doubtless be a withdrawal or a change in application as soon as it is made known.

In the meantime, Ed Angier is certain of the district attorneyship and Hugh Angier is pushing his claims for Harvey Johnson's place.

A FAMILY BURNED UP

Father, Mother, Children and Guest Murdered by Tramps at Paradise Ridge and Their Bodies Cremated in the Flames.

CHARGED AGAINST TRAMPS

Bloodhounds and Detectives on the Trail of the Fiends and the German Colony in Which the Murders Took Place Thoroughly Aroused.

ONE LITTLE BOY IS MISSING

The Known Deaths Thus Far Include Jacob Ade, a Farmer, His Wife, His Daughter Lizzie, and the Ten-Year-Old Daughter of Henry Moirer.

BODIES BURNED TO A CRISP

All About Nashville Recently the Tramps Attracted There by the Approaching Tennessee Centennial Have Been Committing Depredations, and the Suburbs Have Suffered Most—This Last Act of Infamy Likely to Lead to the Vagrants' Extirpation.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

A terrible affair is just reported from Paradise Ridge, in this county, a rural settlement thirteen miles from Nashville.

The house of Jacob Ade, a German farmer, was partly burned, and in the ashes were found the charred remains of Ade, his wife, his daughter Lizzie, aged fourteen, and the ten-year-old daughter of Henry Moirer, a neighbor, who was spending the night with the Ades.

Henry Ade, a boy about ten years old, is missing, and no trace can be found of him in any direction.

The bodies were all so badly burned that it was not easy to discover marks of violence on the persons, but it is the undis-

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

JOLLY TARS IN ATLANTA

Thirteen Members of the Crew of the U. S. Cutter "Marblehead" Pass Through the City.

HOME FROM CUBAN WATERS

Sailors Took in the City Last Night and Tell Some Interesting Stories of the Rebellion.

BAKER'S QUEER TALE RETOLD

He Amuses a Crowd at the Depot with Some Remarks on His Experience on the Marblehead—Declares Maceo Is Still Alive—He Is One of the Jolliest of the Jolly Sailors.

ey in the house that was burned, yet the object of the murderers must have been robbery.

The approaching Tennessee Centennial exposition has attracted many tramps to this city who came ostensibly in search of work. They are kept out of the corporate limits by the police, and their depredations in the suburbs have become frequent.

A LATER REPORT.

In a further search of the debris of the burning house this morning the remains of Henry Ade, the missing boy, were found. This makes in all five victims of the supposed murder. In the place where the closest to the house had been located a tin can was discovered in which was enclosed a roll of paper money, reduced almost to ashes. It was too badly burned to compute the amount.

The finding of money does not overthrow the theory of robbery, as it may have been so concealed that the robbers could not find it. Not the slightest clue has yet been obtained as to the perpetrators of the deed.

The heads of some of the victims are entirely missing and the back part of Lizzie Ade's head is gone, but all the remains are so badly burned that it is impossible to tell what violence may have been done to the bodies before they were submitted to the fire.

WILL BE PAID IN FULL.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, OF PARIS, HAS AMPLE ASSETS.

Run on the City National Bank Continued for Several Hours—It Was the Small Depositors Who Became Alarmed.

Paris, Tex., March 24.—The Farmers and Merchants' bank, which failed yesterday, has ample assets to pay all its liabilities and it is believed the bank will reorganize.

The run on the City National bank lasted for several hours. It generally became known that it was small depositors who had become alarmed and that deposits by business men were about equal to the amount drawn out.

Money also came in from other points and tonight there is more money in its vault than ever before, so much so that extra guards have been employed as a matter of precaution.

HER AWFUL VOYAGE.

TEMPLEMORE'S CAPTAIN KILLED AND MANY SEAMEN INJURED.

She Loses Her Rudder and While Being Towed the Hawser Part and Sweeps the Deck with Deadly Effect.

London, March 24.—The Dispatch yesterday announced the fact that the British steamer Templemore, from Liverpool for Baltimore, had passed Turkur returning. The Templemore was spoken on March 9th with her rudder gone and proceeding with a jury rudder to the eastward.

Later she was spoken by the steamer Ulstermore, belonging to the same line, which sailed from Baltimore March 7th for Liverpool. The jury rudder of the Templemore had been disabled, and the Ulstermore was requested to tow the former back to London.

A steel hawser was with some difficulty passed to the Templemore, and the two vessels started. On the 17th instant when there was somewhat of a sea running, the strain on the hawser was very great. As the stern of the Ulstermore was raised by one sea, the bow of the Templemore pitched downward as another sea passed over it, and the hawser parted. The part attached to the Templemore recoiled with the rapidity of a shot from a cannon and swept the deck of the disabled steamer. It struck Captain Swainson and a seaman, killing them instantly.

It also struck Chief Officer Phillips and three other men and broke the legs of all of them. Some damage was done about deck by the flying hawser.

NEW LINE PROJECTED.

The Company Chartered by the Last Legislature Organizes in Selma, Yesterday.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The last legislature chartered the Alabama River Barge Line and Railroad Company. The purpose of the corporation, as stated, was to build a railroad from Blount, Bibb county, in the center of the coal fields, to Selma, on the Alabama river; then to put on a line of barges from Selma to Mobile for the purpose of sending the coal to the gulf.

The company was organized in Selma on yesterday with the following officers: E. C. Machen, of New York, president; W. H. Tisdale, of Selma, vice president; R. E. Bibb, of Selma, secretary and treasurer.

The operations will be conducted on a very large scale and the undertaking promises to be very profitable. The coal will have to be hauled only fifty miles by rail and its cost all along the line of the Alabama will be greatly lessened.

There was quite a unique character in the city last night. He was seen at the union depot entertaining a big crowd, telling a thrilling story of his life.

He is a sailor and says he has planted his foot on every province on the globe. He gives his name as Richard C. Baker and says he is a member of the crew of the United States ship Marblehead.

He was in the English navy for several years, served his full time out and now receives a pension from that government.

He has been in the American navy for five years and says that while with them he has seen all the world that he wants to, and now wants to go to Cuba and have some fun with the Spaniards.

Baker is a rather small man, very dark complexion, a little black moustache, and is tattooed all over his body. Altogether his appearance is rather striking in the suit he wore last night. His jacket was cut very low in front and showed a large star on his breast, tattooed in red and green. There was another star on his right arm, and they both were very conspicuous when he made one of his numerous sweeping gestures.

He talked with a slur and a peculiar accent, which made it still more interesting for the listeners.

"Tell us something about that ship that was lost at sea near Key West," he was asked.

"Well, you see, it was this way. There was a Spanish spy in the United States, and he wanted to go over to Cuba on this ship, Youkon. He gave the crew liquor pretty freely and got them all pretty well under the wave, and they agreed to allow him to go. The crew was drunk and the ship struck the reef at Key West, and ship and all, including him, went under. We don't have to watch him any more. I'll tell you, you may try, but you can't beat Uncle Sam till you die."

He grew very interesting as he went along and illustrated his talk with his sweeping gestures, frequently bursting into a hearty laugh at some joke he would crack in the slang of the sailor.

"Well, who are you, what ship are you with and why are you here?" were questions shot at him in quick succession by those present.

"My name is Richard C. Baker and I am now engaged on the steamship Marblehead, which is now in New Orleans waiting orders to advance with ammunition and ship stores abroad. All of our twenty-two guns are gauged at the angle of 40 degrees, to shoot and kill at the heads of ten miles and penetrate thirteen inches of solid steel."

"I am out on a furlough of twenty-one days and have to report, in case of want, every night where I am. I just say, 'R. C. B. S. Marblehead, Atlanta.' That's all."

"I left Cuba Thursday night and arrived at New Orleans Saturday night. We were delayed on account of a dense fog at the mouth of the river. Why, it was so thick that we sliced it with a large knife and left it lying in hunks on the side of the boat." Here he gave another of his merry ha's that attracted the attention of every one in the depot.

"The last battle to amount to anything down there was fought at Cienfuegos. The Spaniards tried to take this place, but ran out of ammunition and had to retreat. The Cubans charged upon them and killed a great many of the Spaniards. The Cubans will fight until there is not one of them left on the island."

"Spain knows she will lose Cuba and so she goes to work and offers the island to the highest bidder. England wants it on account of Jamaica, but she dares not touch it, for the United States will take a hand then, and that is not what England is hunting for."

SAYS MACEO IS STILL ALIVE.
"Then another big fake is all this stuff about Maceo. They had him shot in the field, in the mountains and dead in prison, and with all this business little Spain ain't got him yet. But he is stronger than ever and still on the gaining hand. Maceo told our boys the other day that he was enjoying the best of health and had no idea of dying. This is his own language. We see him every time we go there. He honors the American flag."

"Everything is ready for action in our line, and the boys all wipe up their guns and pile up their hammocks closer than ever for the scrap with Spain at 4 o'clock every morning. We are getting kinder lazy and every one of us want some exercise. There are thirteen more of us in town, all headed for Washington."

Baker seems anxious for a turn at Spain, and says that all the rest of his crew are the same way. He says he is positive that Maceo is still living, and it was surprising to notice his determination in bringing out this point. He expects to leave for Cuba any time and does not know that he will reach Washington before he is telegraphed for and he will have to turn back to New Orleans.

CUBANS TAKE STRONGHOLD

They Capture the Town of Holguin and Cast Gloom in Official Circles.

IS AN IMPORTANT POSITION

Consul General Lee Has Some Sharp Words Regarding Casanas's Case.

"PROCEEDING A GREAT OUTRAGE"

Casanas Was a Resident of Sagua. He Was Registered at Havana as an American Citizen in 1872—Records Cannot Be Obtained.

New York, March 24.—A special to The Herald from Havana via Tampa says:

The insurgents have captured Holguin, in Santiago de Cuba. The town is a very important one, and the news of its loss has cast a great gloom over the official circles. It is reported that the victorious insurgents' forces were those under the command of Calixto Garcia, who has been operating with great vigor in eastern Cuba.

CASANAS'S CASE.

Consul General Lee Has Some Very Severe Things To Say About It.

Havana, March 24.—F. J. Casanas, an American who was arrested on February 13th at Sagua, on what charge has never been divulged, was released today.

The case of Casanas formed part of the correspondence between Consul General Lee and the state department which was sent to the senate on March 1st. General Lee said in a dispatch in connection with this case:

"Proceedings a great outrage. Similar cases here and elsewhere on the island. Redress cannot be obtained here."

Casanas was a resident of Sagua. He was registered at Havana as an American citizen in 1872.

THE GIFT DENIED.

Mr. Rockefeller Refuses Ten Millions More to His Endowment of the Chicago University.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 24.—A flat contradiction was given last night to the story that John D. Rockefeller, patron and founder of the Chicago university, had added \$10,000,000 to his former gifts conditioned on President Harper's remaining with the institution.

Professor Ira M. Price, holding the chair of New Testament Greek in the university, who is now in this city attending a conference looking to the union of the Baptist Young People's Union of America and the southern wing of that organization, stated to a Southern Associated Press representative that the entire story of Dr. Harper's resignation and the proffered bequest was a pure fiction out of the whole cloth.

EDITOR SENTENCED.

Louis F. Post Will Now Be Sent to Prison and Is Also Very Heavily Fined.

Cleveland, O., November 24.—Louis F. Post, editor of The Recorder, was yesterday sentenced to stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

Post is editor of The Recorder and on the morning of March 17th an editorial appeared in that paper criticizing Judge Lamson for calling a case without the presence in court of one of the attorneys. Mr. Post was brought up for contempt and admitted having written the article.

He offered no apology and retained the best legal talent in town. The case attracted great attention. Leave to file a bill of exceptions, for the purpose of taking the matter to the circuit court, was granted.

MINERS MEET.

Mines of the Mesaba Range Will Not Be Represented in the Conference.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—After another meeting of representatives of all mines producing hematite iron ore in the Lake Superior mining country today, it was announced that the leading interests on the Mesaba range—Rockefeller and the Minnesota Iron Company—were unable to reach an agreement and the mines of the Mesaba will have no part in a pool for 1897.

This means competition between the Mesaba and other ranges and lower prices for ore. A meeting of mine owners of the old ranges will be held tomorrow and it is the opinion that a pool of the old range mines will be formed.

NO NEW TRAGEDY.

The Boat Found by It Was the One Captain Berri, of the St. Nazaire, Had Left.

Washington, March 24.—The New York papers contain the statement that the boat belonging to the wrecked steamer St. Nazaire, which was picked up by the steamer Creole, is the same one from which Captain Berri and his three companions were rescued by the schooner Hilda.

Captain Berri says he left six bodies in the boat. That was the number of corpses that floated out of the boat when it was hoisted out of the water.

It was boat No. 3, and that was Captain Berri's boat, so that the Creole's find dissolved the new tragedy.

GRANT'S TOMB INJURED

VANDALS CHIP OFF PIECES APPARENTLY FOR CURIOS.

Work Evidently That of Expert Stone Masons as the Work Was Carefully Done—Wanton Destruction Not the Object.

New York, March 24.—The Herald says this morning: Some vandal, acted doubtless by a mania for curios, collections desecrated what will be the last resting place of General Grant on Monday night or early yesterday morning by chipping away a considerable quantity of stone from the upper surface of one of the granite pillars blocks which support the head and foot of the great sarcophagus.

From all appearances it was the work of an expert stonecutter and there is every indication that the person who handled the chisel was frightened away before having completed the task he had set himself to do.

The desecration was discovered by Charles S. Cranfield, of the monument company, when he visited the tomb at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The pillar blocks are of a deep reddish brown granite, the same as the sarcophagus itself. Each is four feet long, fourteen inches high and sixteen inches wide across the base. All the surfaces are polished to the highest degree possible, except the top and bottom. It was on one of these rough faces that the injury was done.

Two cuts, one about eight inches long, and the other about two inches shorter, and each about four inches wide, had been rapidly made, apparently by what stone masons call a granite point. In places fragments had been broken out to a depth of at least an inch and a half. That mere wanton destruction was not the aim is shown by the fact that the vandal did not attack the polished surfaces, which were just as accessible and where the damage would have been irreparable.

ACCEPTS A NEW POSITION.

Mr. Lamar Will Hereafter Be President of the Boscobel College for Young Women.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. H. G. Lamar, business manager of the Southern Female University and Conservatory of Music and Art, has accepted the presidency of the Boscobel College for Young Ladies, a Baptist institution of learning at Nashville, and will enter upon his new duties in June.

The accepted offer includes lucrative propositions for the services of Mr. Lamar, the two Misses Lamar and Misses E. and C. Jones. The two latter are sisters to Mrs. Lamar and have been principals of the university here.

All will go to Nashville as soon as the present school term is ended. Mr. Lamar's school here has been located in the famous Anneton inn and his lease had yet one and a half years to run, but he has arranged matters with the Anneton City Land Company whereby he relinquishes the building.

It is not known yet what disposition will be made of the inn, but it is very probable that a girls' boarding school on a scale even larger than that of the present one will be continued there.

RAINS DOING DAMAGE.

Reports from All Parts of Alabama Bring Information of the Harm Done.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Reports from all sections of the state bring information that the continuous rains during the month have seriously retarded all farm work and will likely interfere seriously with the making of a full crop. As there appears to be no prospect of an early cessation of the rain and as it will likely take some weeks for the ground to dry out sufficiently to be worked, the situation is not encouraging for the farmers. There is said to be a fine prospect, however, of a large fruit yield in the state this year.

NOMINATES STEWART.

Pingree Now Controls the Detroit Majority Convention of Republicans.

Detroit, Mich., March 24.—The republican city convention nominated Captain E. A. Stewart for mayor on the first ballot. Governor Pingree made the nominating speech and it was through his personal efforts that Stewart received the nomination.

The opposition made a strong fight with President of the Council Richard as their candidate. Pingree, however, swung the delegates to his line, and the vote was: Stewart, 76; Richard, 32.

WANAMAKER A CANDIDATE.

Pennsylvania Business Men Want Him To Try for the State Treasurership.

Philadelphia, March 24.—The Philadelphia branch of the national republican league of business men has requested the former postmaster general, John Wanamaker, to become a candidate for state treasurer before the next republican state convention. A committee from the league called on Mr. Wanamaker today and urged him to grant its request.

Mr. Wanamaker gave the committee no definite answer, but promised to give the matter careful consideration.

PRINCE GEORGE COMMISSIONER

The King of Greece Would Like To Make His Son the Real Ruler of Crete.

London, March 24.—The Chronicle makes an announcement similar to the telegram published by The Morning Leader, but under reserve. Nevertheless, it expressed some belief in the general correspondence of the report with the facts.

It is stated that the king of Greece will nominate his son, Prince George, as high commissioner, it is understood that the matter was discussed at the cabinet meeting today.

DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.

Little Grace Wilson, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wilson, died at her home yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. The funeral services were held at Park Street church this morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment was at Westview cemetery.

ARMENIANS BUTCHERED

They Are Cut Down by the Mussulmans and Then Their Houses Pillaged.

FRANCES'S RE-ENFORCEMENTS

The First of Her New Troops To Arrive Have Been Landed from the Ships at Suda.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

They Say the Attitude of the Powers Is Conforming with the Rights and Political Interests of the Porte. Turkey's Solitude for the Peace of the World.

Constantinople, March 24.—In consequence of the troubles at Tokal, in the Sivas district, of Anatolia, Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has sent to the porte the strongest remonstrance that has yet been addressed to the government in an official communication.

The official report of the affair said that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, but the embassies have received reliable information that fully 100 Armenians were massacred. The people were killed while in church. During and after the massacre the Armenian quarter of the city was given over to pillage.

The Turkish newspapers in their comments upon the blockade of Crete remark upon the pacific attitude of the powers toward Turkey. Their attitude, they say, is conformable with the rights and political interests of the porte and furnishes fresh proof in the striking success that has been gained by the sultan.

It also testifies to the friendship of the powers for the porte and their solicitude for the peace of the world.

FRENCH TROOPS LANDED.

Admiral Canevaro, Commanding the Combined Fleets, Issues a Proclamation.

Canea, March 24.—Three hundred French troops, the first of the re-enforcements ordered to Crete for service, landed at Suda today. Later they marched to this city. Three hundred other French troops will go to Sitia, at the eastern end of the island.

Admiral Canevaro, the Italian officer who is by reason of seniority in command of the combined fleets of the powers, has issued a proclamation enjoining the insurgents and Greek troops not to attack the Turkish forts at Kiasameo, Suda, Malaxa, Retimo, Candia and Hierapetra, these forts being necessary for the maintenance of order at the ports where the foreign troops will be disembarked.

The proclamation closes with a warning that measures will be taken to ensure respect for it.

It is doubted that the insurgents will pay any heed to the proclamation.

TURKEY'S PROPOSITION.

It Is Said She Has Submitted To Greece Holding Aequal Sway While Hers Is Nominal.

London, March 23.—The Morning Leader given prominence to a private telegram from Paris declaring that the powers have accepted the proposal by the sultan that King George, of Greece, shall occupy and administer the government of Crete, Turkey reserving her imperial power in the island.

The proposal provides that King George shall nominate a high commissioner for the island. Rumor to the above effect is not new.

Its repetition from Paris is accepted with much reserve, as The Morning Leader is not a first-class authority.

NO PART IN THE BLOCKADE

Turkey Is Not Active in It and Her Vessels Are Subject to the Same Restriction as Any Others.

London, March 24.—In the house of commons today Mr. G. N. Curzon, under foreign secretary, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, said that the government had not received any proposals from Greece looking to a compromise of the powers beyond what was contained in Greece's supplementary note, which had already been made known to the house.

It seems, however, that the Greek minister at Paris had made verbal communications to M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, but none such had been made to the government of Great Britain.

In reply to a question by Mr. John G. S. McNeill, anti-Parnellite, Mr. Curzon said that Turkey was not taking any part in the blockade of Cretan ports and that Turkish merchant vessels in entering the ports of Crete would be subject to the same restrictions as were imposed upon vessels of other nations.

CZAR SENDS DONATIONS.

He Contributes 50,000 Roubles for the Benefit of the Cretan Refugees.

London, March 24.—The Athens correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that M. Onou, the Russian minister, at the audience given yesterday by King George, merely presented to his majesty letters from the czar and the dowager empress of Russia.

The letter of the czar contained 50,000 roubles for the benefit of the Cretan refugees in Athens. M. Onou has just returned from St. Petersburg.

WATERS ARE STILL RISING

The Rivers in the Northwest Show Little Signs of Going Down.

MANY ROADS ARE INUNDATED

The Breaking of an Ice Gorge Causes Another Rise of the Cottonwood.

ICE IN SOME RIVERS GOES OUT

The Flood Is the Worst Since the Terrible One in 1881—Cattle Being Driven Before the Flood—Residences Are Deserted—Dynamite Fails To Break Ice Gorge.

St. Paul, Minn., March 24.—The rivers of southern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota were on the rampage again today. The Cottonwood river rose fifteen feet yesterday and is still rising. This river empties into the Minnesota just below New Ulm, and the great volume caused the Minnesota to back water and force it up at that place. Some of the roads into that city are already inundated and the prospects are that traffic will be cut off from all directions but the west. Everything points to the highest water since 1881. At Mankato all through Monday night and Tuesday every day and express wagon in the city was engaged in the work of removing the household goods of the people whose houses have been surrounded by the rising waters of the Minnesota.

The river fell rapidly Monday evening when the gorge broke, but another gorge formed and a rise of four feet and a half occurred in a short time. All night cattle were driven across the bridge from North Mankato. On that side one-fourth of the houses have been vacated and the water is running like a mill stream across the main street.

Many houses are under water and one resident has lost his live stock. In Mankato proper the Blue Earth river has flooded part of the commons addition and fifty houses are partly submerged. Most of the families have moved out.

It is the worst flood since 1881. In east Mankato the houses on the river of the new Omaha road embankment are flooded and residents have been obliged to move.

Dynamite has been used on the gorge but without effect. The river is rising rapidly at St. Peter, but the ice is still intact between Mankato and that place.

The ice in the Lesur and Watowan has gone out. The prospects for much higher water is good.

WOMAN DROWNED.

Mrs. Maxey Falls from a Boat While Going About Her Farm.

Sioux City, Ia., March 24.—While endeavoring to escape through the water which surrounded her house, Mrs. Belle Maxey, residing on a farm near the Big Sioux between here and Westfield, fell from a boat and was drowned.

From Canton to Sioux City the river is falling fast. At Canton is a big gorge and a fresh rise may be expected when it goes out.

The gorge at Haggins Bend, below Yankton, still holds, and is growing worse. If warm weather sets in above a general overflow will be inevitable.

The Jim river is rising, but the cool weather is delaying the thaw.

In this city a special council session was held yesterday to arrange for repairs to public improvements ruined by the flood river freshet. The condition of the railroads is improving, but still very bad.

The Sioux City and Northern will be unable to get trains into Sioux City before Thursday. The Milwaukee, the heaviest loser, is minus ten bridges on the Sioux Falls line and two on the Mitchell division.

At Elk Point, S. D., the Sioux river is falling. Thousands of hogs and many cattle have been drowned. The Missouri at that point is stationary and the flood scare is about over.

A GOOD PRACTICE.

After each meal, dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure. A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package. Send for free book on stomach diseases to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

"There are only three statutes of women in the United States." "Of course, the public doesn't want any ghastly and unnatural objects as works of art." "Unnatural?" "Yes, women sitting stock still, saying nothing."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Saving deposits of \$1 and up now received by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum if left twelve months.

Maude—Well, his wealthy aunt died very suddenly.—Spurs Moments.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

It Will Assemble on Thursday and a Budget and Tariff Bill Will Be Presented.

ANSWER TO THE DINGLEY BILL

Liberal Party Abandons Its Avowed Intentions Upon Going Into Office.

POLICY TOWARD UNITED STATES

Their Declarations as to Better Relations with This Country Are Evidently Forgotten and a Policy of Actual Non-intercourse Is Likely To Be Kept Up.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—Parliament will assemble on Thursday of this week. The budget will be introduced early in the session and a tariff bill also. The latter will likely come as a surprise to Canada and to not an inconsiderable portion of the exporters of the United States.

It is foreshadowed that a considerable reduction will be made in those classes of goods imported which can be readily obtained from Great Britain, and a corresponding increase on those goods forming the bulk of import from the United States. This, it is understood, will be Canada's answer to the Dingley bill.

While the liberal government made the chief plank of its unceasing platform the "greatest measure of free trade possible," and "reciprocal trade relations with the United States," they have executed a right-about-face movement, abandoned free trade except as a theory, and dumped all pretensions of "better terms" with the United States.

As the leading organ of the government, The Toronto Globe, put it, if we regard the question as mainly between free trade and protection we shall miss the chief lesson of the situation. That lesson is that we must look to Great Britain, rather than to the United States, as the outlet for our surplus products, and that our tariff must be adjusted in accordance with that condition.

Continuing, The Globe, which is regarded as the mouthpiece of the government, says:

INTO BRITISH MARKET. "Our business as Canadians is to get our products into the British market as cheap and so good as to be preferred on their merits to those of the United States and other countries. Our business is also to give to those who offer us a free market, all the trade advantages in our power. And this must be done in an intelligent way, not merely with the purpose of making a show of hostility to our neighbors."

"Our object should be not to show resentment against them, but to strengthen ourselves to make ourselves more and more independent of the notions of American legislators and of changes in American public opinion."

While here and there there may be raised an occasional voice against the views given above, there is hardly room for doubting the response which Canada will give to the new policy. It will be one of emphatic approval; as unanimous, almost, as has been the demand for an alien labor law and a contract labor law to enable Canada to mete out to the citizens of the United States treatment identical with that which has been received at the hands of the immigration inspectors employed by the United States government.

It appears almost certain that the government's attitude has changed from that of patient prayer for reciprocity with the United States to one which foreshadows an actual policy of non-intercourse.

TRANSVAAL EXAMINATION

It Is Continued in London by Questioning a Former Cape Colony Official.

London, March 24.—The examination of W. Z. Schreiner, formerly attorney general for the Cape Colony in the ministry of Cecil Rhodes, was continued by the parliamentary south African committee.

Schreiner said that President Kruger always works for republican principles and wants the flag of the south African republic to be that of a free nation.

It is Kruger's idea, Mr. Schreiner said, that there shall always be a close union between Transvaal and some great sea power and he would like no sea power to be allied with better than England. In the event of war between England and the Transvaal, the Dutch in the Cape Colony if they understood what was best for themselves would be with England, but blood was thicker than water and they would doubtless take the side of the Transvaal.

PROMINENT MAN DIES.

Dr. John Crawford, at One Time Democratic Chairman of Clarke County, Dead.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Dr. John Crawford, for several years a prominent druggist here and at one time chairman of the democratic executive committee of Clarke county, died this morning at his home in this city.

His remains were carried today to Kingston, Ga., where they will be interred.

DEATH OF MRS. PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Cora Phillips died of pneumonia yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 210 Back street.

The burial took place this morning at 11 o'clock at Deatons.

She was the wife of Mr. Phillips, with the Southern railway. She was twenty-six years of age and very highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Mrs. Muscous—Did you have much trouble in learning to sing so beautifully?

Mrs. Frankly—Yes, especially with the neighbors.—Answers.

AMERICA DEAR TO POPE.

HE HAS TENDER FEELINGS FOR THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Says He Will Never Cease To Pray That the Almighty Will Always Smile Upon This Glorious Country.

Rome, March 24.—"I have offered this mass to our Heavenly Father praying His blessing upon America," said the pope after the conclusion of his service today.

Among the worshippers were 100 sailors of the cruiser San Francisco, the flagship of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, who arrived today from Naples. They were accompanied by Mgr. O'Connell, the rector of the American college, who translated the pope's address to them as it was uttered.

"I am pleased to grant an audience to American sailors," the pope continued, "as a testimonial of my paternal esteem and affection for the whole American people, who are always dear to my heart and for whom I have never ceased and never shall cease to pray God, who by providential signs does now manifest and in the future will manifest His good will to America, even as does his vicar. Continue your voyage. Treasure as a happy souvenir of it this audience. May God guard you amid the storms of the ocean."

After mass the pope passed through the ranks of the sailors, blessed them and assured them that he was much touched by their homage.

As he retired the sailors gave three cheers.

The officers warmly thanked Mgr. O'Connell for his kindly attention to the men. Bourke Cockran, of New York, was present in the audience.

The sailors returned to Naples tonight.

NINETEEN NEW DENTISTS.

Southern Dental College Graduating Exercises Held at the Grand Last Night.

Last night at the Grand opera house nineteen young students of dentistry received their diplomas and are now licensed extractors of teeth.

An elaborate programme was arranged for the graduates and the many hundreds who gathered in the opera house enjoyed the evening. It is the custom never to give out the names of the honor men until the night the diplomas are delivered. This is the most interesting part of the evening's programme.

There were many young members of the Southern Dental college who had been in the race for the honors, and just how all of them stood was a thing known only to the dean of the faculty. J. H. Foster, of Alabama, was named the first honor man amid the applause of the audience. S. W. Harris was named as second honor man. Bouquets and congratulations were showered upon these two industrious students by their many friends.

There were five medals offered by the different members of the faculty, and they were won by hard labor. Dr. Frank Holland's medal, for the best gold filling, was won by S. H. McAfee. Dr. Rosser's medal, for the best piece of bridge work, was won by F. E. Clarke, of California. For post-graduate dentistry Dr. W. J. Brown offered a medal which was won by E. M. Wilder, Jr. Mr. W. E. Walker gave a medal to Mr. K. McRae, for the best set of artificial teeth. Dr. Foster gave a medal to Mr. Reeves, of Alabama, for excellency in the freshman class.

Hon. Albert Cox delivered the annual oration. Judge Van Epps delivered the diplomas.

ALWAYS KNOWS THE NEWS.

Judge Candler Says The Evening Constitution Keeps Well Posted About the News.

"I believe The Evening Constitution will always be able to tell very correctly what is going on," said Judge Candler on the bench of the criminal court this afternoon as he was arguing a matter with Attorney Smith.

Mr. Smith wanted his client's case postponed until the next term.

"I see by the papers that you were to hold court in April," said the attorney.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.Evening Constitution Local
Department Telephone 709

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by
carriers collections will be made by them at the
week. Where The Evening Constitution is de-
livered by mail, each in advance is reduced at the
rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for
three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer
can have The Evening Constitution
mailed to any address in the
United States for 10 cents per week.
Don't fail to do it. It will be as good
as a letter from home every day, ex-
cept Sunday.Nichols & Holmby, Constitution Building, Adver-
tising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.Up!
Up!!
Up!!!

Further Every Day

The number of copies of The
Evening Constitution sold and
paid for, exclusive of returns,
damaged copies or exchanges,
was

4560 Greater Each Day

On an average during the first
three weeks in March than
during the same time in Feb-
ruary

Still Greater

The number of copies of The
Evening Constitution sold and
paid for, exclusive of returns,
damaged copies or exchanges,
was

2711 Greater Each Day

On an average in February
than each day in the previous
month, January.It Is
Growing
All the Time!

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 24, 1897.

AN INJUSTICE.
The Evening Journal seems to be greatly
troubled about the presence of Mr. S. M.
Inman in this city, it constantly intimat-
ing that his visit here is part of a scheme
"to assist Mr. Joel Hurt." It has con-
spicuously announced that Mr. Inman is
not a citizen of Atlanta as he has taken
up his residence in New York.Mr. Inman is so well known in Atlanta,
and any such covert attack is recognized
by the public as being untrue to a good
man, a good citizen and a Christian gen-
tleman.Mr. Inman has been absent from Atlanta
for a few months, being detained in New
York in settling the estate of his dead
brother, the late John H. Inman. He has
never announced that he had given up his
citizenship here, but on the contrary, he
has stated that it was his intention to re-
turn. But suppose Mr. Inman was not a citizen,
but a stranger. He has large investments
in Atlanta and has done as much, if not
more, for the upbuilding of the city than
any man in it. The firm of which he is the
head, located here when Atlanta was al-
most a village, and it has grown to be one
of the largest cotton houses in the world.
More than one-half of the profits of this
great concern, drawn from North Caro-
lina to Texas, have been invested in At-
lanta property. The house is still doing
business at the same old stand; and yet
Mr. Inman cannot come to his home, after
an absence of six months, without being
tormented with suggestions that he has
come "to help Mr. Joel Hurt."In reference to the transfer matter—that
question is now under consideration by a
competent committee of the city council.
It will make a thorough investigation and
report the facts. The committee is a fair
one, composed of some of the best mem-
bers of the council. It will wrong neither
the city nor any individual. If, after in-
vestigation of the facts, the transfer sys-
tem is deemed just and advisable, the or-
dinance will be so reported. If, on the
other hand, it is found that the proposed
change will seriously cripple the street
car companies, we believe there are men on
the committee who will vote accordingly.In the meantime all the facts, pro and
con, bearing upon the question should be
ascertained, and the public should be fully
informed concerning them.AN INTERESTING PARALLEL.
Shortly after the dedication of General
Grant's tomb in New York on the 27th of
last month a stately monument to Gen-eral Washington will be dedicated in Phil-
adelphia.As the Pennsylvania division of the na-
tional guard cannot be present at both
events, The Philadelphia Inquirer advises
the guard to abandon its New York trip
in urging this course. The Inquirer makes
the following comparison between the two
great military leaders:"Even the most enthusiastic admirer of
General Grant must admit that George
Washington is still 'first in war, first in
peace and first in the hearts of his coun-
trymen,' and if there is to be a choice be-
tween the guards' presence at the New
York ceremonies and the Philadelphia cer-
emonies, the unveiling of the Washington
monument should come first.""Moreover, the Washington monument,
which will be unveiled in Fairmount park
early this spring, is much more impor-
tant, considered purely as a work of art,
than the Grant monument. The Washing-
ton monument has cost well on to half a
million dollars. A Pennsylvania organiza-
tion, the State Society of the Cincinnati,
for more than half a century has been sav-
ing the funds with which to erect this
monument, and the fact that it has not
gone into being for money should not
lessen appreciation of its gifts to the state."Without subtracting from the merit of
General Grant as a soldier, it must be con-
ceded that he holds no such place in the
affections of the people or in the sober
judgment of history as General Washing-
ton.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Those who are advocates of perfect social
equality may denounce evidences of aris-
tocracy as much as they please, but they
will find it hard to put their theories into
actual practice.The history of the French "Legion of
Honor" is a case in point. The great revo-
lution of 1793 was an outbreak of the
people against aristocracy and against
aristocracy of all kinds. In the anarchic
through which the people wandered until
they reached the goal of Bonapartism the
way was strewn with wrecks of institutions
of all kinds which bespeak distinctions be-
tween individuals and classes. Under
Bonaparte the old French aristocracy had
no existence, but still there was that
"something" in the human breast which
craved for the insignia of distinction, for
something which would set the individual
apart from his fellow as one especially
honored.It was in respect to this feeling and to
gratify it, while linking its recipients to
his own fortunes, that Bonaparte institu-
ted the "Legion of Honor" in a period
in which war was the rule, every day
names were added to the list which will
live in history, but with the passing away
of the warlike era, the Legion became the
prey of the commercial classes, and thus
it began to swell with nonentities.As first organized, its number was lim-
ited to 1,800. Since that time it has been
increased to the enormous figure of 10,000,
and this, too, in a country which has been
solidly given to republicanism, and in
which since 1871 there has been a republi-
can form of government. But a few weeks
ago the French assembly still further ex-
tended the membership of the order from
10,000 to 12,000. Within a few days the ex-
tra 2,000 places were filled, and now the
republic is stirred by anxious nobodies who
are claiming the distinction of the red
ribbon, and for whom fresh extensions
will have to be made.Human nature is the same in all ages
and in all lands. There will be those
who crave higher places, and even those
who denounce such vanities are the first
to fall victims to them if they come their
way.

GEORGIA CRACKERISMS.

TWO POOLISH PEOPLE.

Of all the foolish people
On this terrestrial ball,
They're two that I consider
The biggest chumps of all.Jes' take the gal, fer instance,
That blindly falls in love,
An' runs off with sum feller,
She don't know nuthin' no.An' the chap that beats his bosses,
An' blows his stuff about,
Jes' simply fer the pleasure
Ov some day skippin' out.An' movin' ov his washin',
To some unfamiliar spot
With not a chance fer knowin'
Whuther he'll find it not.

—Punkinville Melodies.

"Hello, Gaston; what are you doing
now?"

"Taking vocal culture."

"You didn't know you sang?"

"I don't, but my wife does, and I am
trying to strengthen my voice so I can
make her hear when I want to ask her
anything.""Say, Baker has got the finest thing yet.
He is special commissioner of some sort
out west and the government pays his
board and all expenses for two years.""Pshaw, that's nothing. The government
paid my board five years at Sing Sing.""It is awfully hard to be funny every
day," said the joke smith.

"Really?" answered the police reporter.

"Then you must have the softest snap in
America."

MAKING GOOD HEADWAY.

"What progress," wired the British min-
ister to his admiral, "are you making to-
ward the reduction of Crete?""First class," replied the officer, "we
have learned to pronounce two of the
leader's names."

THE BEST RAISER.

They're axin' how to raise a boy

"At's got lots smarter than his pap;

The shortest plan I know of
Is a healthy two-foot leather strap.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY.

"Mr. Bailiff," said Justice Mullens, of the
Fine Stamp district, "I ordered you to ar-
rest Bud Rogers and fetch him here so he
could be dealt with fer contempt of court.
Why didn't you do it?""I did arrest him, squire, but he got
away."

"How was that?"

"I met him comin' up the road from the
mill, and I saw a two-gallon jug of likker in a
sack, an', in course, I didn't know what
was in the sack, an' while I was 'aminin'
the inside of the jug Bud jumped over the
fence an' made fer the woods.""Tobyhere," observed the court, "the
escape couldn't be helped. But what did
you do with the sack an' jug?""Wall, squire, I wur tryin' to fetch hit
to court, but I stumbled on a rock over
that in the road an' fell, breakin' the jug an'
spillin' all the contents.""Wall, this 'ere court," said the judge
sternly, "kin excuse a providential occur-
rence like the escape of the prisoner, but it
can't overlook such gross negligence of
official duty as that of allowin' valuable
property to go to waste, an' I'll fine you
\$5 to teach you to be a little more
careful when handlin' of valuable articles
hereafter."

—J. A. HALL.

SPRING HOUSE-CLEANING
IN HIGH OFFICIAL CIRCLESSome Department Clerks Are Doctors and Some Are Ministers—Busi-
ness Interests of Others—The President of the National Baseball
League Is in the Treasury and a Department Clerk Is Doorkeeper
at a Theater—Others Are Money-Lenders and Some Have Large
Interests in Real Estate.

(Copyright.)

Washington, March 24.
Special to The Evening Constitution.In the first for public office, which can-
not be quenched under ordinary condi-
tions by the heads of the government
departments here, attention has been called
to certain facts about the clerks in the de-
partments which may result in a partial
reorganization of the government service.
There will be brought to the attention of
the new cabinet officers and their assist-
ants the fact that a great many of the
men who are drawing pay from the gov-
ernment have lucrative employment else-
where. Some of them have professions in
which they are moderately successful. It
will be argued that while there are so many
men in actual need of employment of some
kind, it is hardly fair for the government
to be paying salaries to men who have
other sources of income even greater than
their positions under the government.It is not a wholly logical position to take,
but it is quite as defensible as the stand
which the department people make against
employing more than one member of a
family. There is no absolute rule prohib-
iting the employment of husband and wife
in the government service; but orders to
that effect have been issued in some of the
departments under other administrations;
and there is a tacit understanding of an-
cient date that one member of a family in
a government clerkship is enough. The
civil service commission discourages the
employment of man and wife, and the feel-
ing on the subject is so general that when
two people in the departments get married
they have concealed their relations for
years in some cases.The objection to having two members of
a family in the departments is not based
on anything but the feeling that one gov-
ernment salary in a family is enough. It
is no more or less sentiment than the propo-
sition that a man or woman who has a
comfortable income from some other oc-
cupation ought not to hold down a govern-
ment job to the exclusion of some person
who has no means of making a living.Of course if a thousand clerks were re-
moved today it would only make room for
a like number of men and women who
had passed the civil service examination,
without regard to their political services
or the influence behind them. But it is
quite possible for the president to modify
the order of his predecessor putting all
the clerks under civil service rules, so
as to permit the reinstatement of the clerks
who have been removed in the past four
years. Most of these clerks were republi-
cans and it would be something to get
them back into place.All Washington is familiar with the
"sundown" man. He is a man who is in gov-
ernment employ, who has a profession
which he practices after his hours at the
department are over. There are "sundown
doctors" and even "sundown ministers."
The law affecting the hours of labor of the
clerks makes it possible for these people to
have two occupations. The government
has no right to exact more than a certain
number of hours of them. They know that
they will be released from their desks at
4 o'clock promptly, and that not even a
great national calamity could keep them
there against their will.So the "sundown doctor" can fix his office
hours at 8 o'clock in the morning and
4:30 to whatever hour he is pleased to name
in the evening and be reasonably sure of
keeping his engagements. Of course he is
under a great many disadvantages in
meeting the competition of the regular
practitioners. He cannot call on patients during the day and
most of his business must be transacted
in his office. But he is not under the neces-
sity of making a living by his profession
as the regular practitioners is, and that is a
decided advantage. The regular physicians
have made war on the "sundown doctors"
for many years, and under the last ad-
ministration they persuaded the secretary
of the interior to issue an order forbidding
the clerks in his department to practice as
physicians. That gave the clerks the op-
tion of abandoning their surreptitious
practice or giving up their clerical posi-
tions. Most of them gave up the precarious
practice for the substantial and certain
clerical income.By the way, there is another form of
competition against which the Washington
doctors protest among themselves. It is
the competition of the surgeons of the army,
navy and marine hospitals. The ar-
rangement by which these gentlemen are
permitted to work up a private practice is
an excellent thing for the government; be-
cause it enables the government to obtain
the services of men who could not afford
to remain in the service if they were re-
stricted to the official pay.The government does not pay specialists
well, and it obtains the services of many
scientists only because they are permitted
to do work outside the departments and
so to take out their incomes. But it is
hard for the Washington physician, who
has to rely on the private practice he can
work up, to come constantly into competi-
tion with men who have comfortable gov-
ernment salaries as well as the prestige
of their official positions. Besides, the ser-
vices the official surgeons have to render
army and navy officers in the performance
of their official duties lessen largely the
possible number of patients.There is a little compensation in the fact
that the army and navy surgeons are
likely to be ordered away on short notice.
Dr. O'Reilly, who was Mr. Cleveland's phy-
sician during the four years of his term
just ended, is to go to a western post on
his return from the trip he is now making
in Europe. The official surgeons fight
against these transfers and bring every
influence to bear at the departments to
prevent them.An interesting case which has been at-
tracting attention in treasury department
circles for some time is that of Surgeon
Hamilton, of the marine hospital service,
who was the surgeon general of the service
for many years. He had an offer to go to
Chicago to edit a medical journal and at
the same time the promise of a position
in a medical college. He did not want to
give up his government income; so he
made an arrangement with one of hissubordinates, Dr. Walter Wyman. Under
this arrangement, he used his influence to
get for Wyman the promotion to the head
of the service and he went back into Wy-
man's place.Wyman then assigned him to Chicago,
with the understanding that he was to be
permitted to remain there indefinitely in
charge of the local marine hospital. Wy-
man seems to have forgotten the promise
he made or to have ignored it, for after a
few years he ordered Hamilton to San
Francisco. Hamilton appealed to the sec-
retary of the treasury, setting forth the
agreement he had with Wyman, but Sec-
retary Carlisle upheld the Wyman order
and Hamilton was forced to choose between
resigning and giving up his lucrative prac-
tice and outside business in Chicago. A bit-
ter feud has resulted and Hamilton has
published a pamphlet giving his side of the
case.Not all of the sundowners are doctors.
There are ministers, theatrical men, real
estate agents, money lenders, builders,
newspaper correspondents and boarding
house keepers among them. Few of the
ministers in the department follow their
calling regularly, though some of them do
evangelical work. But there are many re-
tired ministers in the departments as well
as in congress; and occasionally they fill a
pulpit or conduct a prayer meeting in an
emergency. The other professional and
business men and women follow their oc-
cupations regularly in what time the gov-
ernment gives them outside their clerical
duties.One of the most conspicuous men
among the government clerks is "Nick" Young,
the president of the National Baseball league,
who received not long ago in commemora-
tion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his
connection with professional baseball a magnif-
icent silver service.Mr. Young is a clerk in the treasury and
he never attends to baseball in business
hours. Another veteran clerk is the door-
keeper of one of the theaters of the Froh-
man syndicate. He is in the war depart-
ment and he can tell interesting stories of
war-time in the departments. Some years
ago a well-known attorney who had some
business before the department of justice
came to Washington from a western city.
In the evening he accompanied a friend to
a variety theater of a class he probably
would not have visited at home. He did
not expect to see any one he knew. As he
entered, some one said: "Right this way,
Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."It was one of the employees of the de-
partment of justice who acted as head usher
at this theater every night.A great many department clerks are cor-
respondents for newspapers, but they are
not in competition with the regular cor-
respondents, because the papers for which
they work could not afford to send regular
correspondents to Washington. It was a
fact a year or two ago, however, and may
be now, for all I know to the contrary,
that a paper in the northwest paid its cor-
respondent only in an indorsement to a
certain senator, who obtained for the man
indorsed the clerkship of a senate commit-
tee at \$6 a day. The man had to act as
correspondent for his paper and as commit-
tee clerk too for the money the government
paid him as a clerk.The real estate dealers in the departments
are usually partners in firms which they
help to capitalize. Naturally they cannot
do much of the active work of the firms,
because they are busy during the best
hours of the day in the departments. But
they have peculiar facilities for working
up business among their fellow clerks,
whose hours are the same as their own.
The money lenders, too, do a thriving busi-
ness among the clerks, and most of them
conduct their outside affairs under a cloak.There was a firm some years ago which
had an office on New York avenue. Both
ministers and clerks came there to dis-
cuss their plans and I find that they
have planted in this city three free kin-
dergartens for the education and training
of the little ones."It is a great and noble work. I am in-
formed that those same ladies have a lab-
oratory in the country, and yet there are
quarters of the city and entering the lowly
abodes of those who belong to the tolling
masses and even below the tollers, and that
they are carrying forward the work of en-
lightenment."I told them then, and I stick to the propo-
sition, while I would not take one cent
from the fund for the support of the high
schools, still, if it were left to me to de-
clare which I would take from in an em-
ergency, where the existence of either was
at stake, I would say take it out of the
high school and add it to the kindergarten.Between the ages of three and seven,
when the mind is plastic and impressions
are easiest made, is the time to lay the
foundations of an education. It is then
that character is formed, and the impres-
sions made in that formative period linger
longest in the mind.The influence of those women must
make itself felt sooner or later on the
boards of education. If it is not done by
legal enactment, it will be done simply
through the results of their work. It mat-
ters little whether it comes by act of the
legislature or not, but such work as theirs
shows for itself and no body of men can
remain entirely oblivious of it.I cited the case of Mrs. Cooper, who
married a kinsman of the author. Her
husband died and left her with one little
child and she went west to seek a living.
She began teaching infant classes in San
Francisco, and during the course of her
splendid career twenty thousand children
passed through her hands and not one of
them went astray.Every one of the children that were pu-
pils under her grew up and made honora-
ble men and women. It was a record of
which any man or woman might be proud,
especially when it is considered that her
mission was among the classes whence
come the majority of the criminals.Thousands and thousands of dollars did
that noble woman handle in the course of
her work. Others saw and recognized the
good that she was doing, and they contrib-
uted liberally of their wealth to aid her
in the work. The results exceeded even
her own expectations, and she died a few
months ago, honored and revered by all
who ever came in contact with her hopeful
and helpful influence.That is just the kind of work that must
be done here. There are hundreds of lit-
tle hearts starving for the beautiful nu-
triment that they do not and cannot re-

GOOD AFTERNOON MR. NORTHERN.



EX-GOV. WM. J. NORTHERN.

On a bright spring day like this the
appearance of Ex-Governor Northern on
Peachtree street indicates an early
summer and a prosperous spring. He
is almost sixty-three years old, but
doesn't look it. When the people of
Jones county heard a baby squall in
the Northern mansion on the morning
of July 8, 1886, they rejoiced in the
knowledge that Jones county was some
day going to furnish Georgia with a
governor. The baby grew and waxed
politically strong, romped through Mer-
cer university and took the first thing
in sight—which happened to be the gov-
ernorship. Some people are sorry that
the presidency wasn't lying around
loose just then, or a United States sena-
torship. Mr. Northern didn't have
enough constituents to make the office
worth his while, so he started the Geo-
gia Immigration, and Investment Com-
pany, and as its president has already
sent over 50,000 inhabitants into Wilcox,
Irwin and other south Georgia counties.
Give him a few years more and he will
be the greatest of the northern states.
All Atlanta knows and loves him, and
Peachtree street will smile on him as an
old friend today.Constitutional
Amendments

JUST FOR HER.

I saw the postmark on the note
And I was glad to see
The tender, touching words she wrote,
"Write something just for me!"And then I sat and mused a spell,
I heard the sea-gull's cry,
And watched the waters sink and swell
Beneath the saffron sky.Again I read those wistful words,
Whose accents, fair and free,
Were sweeter than the songs of birds,
"Write something just for me!"I found once again I stood
Beneath the mossy boughs
And heard the songsters of the wood
Exchange their caroled vows.The light shone in her soft gray eyes
That matched the calm gray sea,
I caught those plaintive, pleading sighs,
"Write something just for me!"And I've been dreaming here tonight
And I have seen once more
The flash of old Simon's light
Along the shining shore.And I have scrawled these rugged lines
Here, while I longed to be
With her whose message from the pines,
"Write something just for me."And though 'tis but a homely scribble,
With many a blot and blur,
She'll take the intention for the deed,
"I written just for her!"

—Montgomery A. Folsom.

BEGINNING AT THE BOTTOM.

"I'll tell you, it did my heart good to see
those ladies of the educational branch of
the Federation of Women's Clubs assem-
bled in discussion. Naturally they cannot
the other day," remarked Professor Glenn.
"That is the greatest work in which they
have yet engaged, and is the one that will
bear the richest fruit. I saw those wealthy
societies ladies there and heard them dis-
cussing their plans and I find that they
have planted in this city three free kin-
dergartens for the education and training
of the little ones.""It is a great and noble work. I am in-
formed that those same ladies have a lab-
oratory in the country, and yet there are
quarters of the city and entering the lowly
abodes of those who belong to the tolling
masses and even below the tollers, and that
they are carrying forward the work of en-
lightenment."I told them then, and I stick to the propo-
sition, while I would not take one cent
from the fund for the support of the high
schools, still, if it were left to me to de-
clare which I would take from in an em-
ergency, where the existence of either was
at stake, I would say take it out of the
high school and add it to the kindergarten.Between the ages of three and seven,
when the mind is plastic and impressions
are easiest made, is the time to lay the
foundations of an education. It is then
that character is formed, and the impres-
sions made in that formative period linger
longest in the mind.The influence of those women must
make itself felt sooner or later on the
boards of education. If it is not done by
legal enactment, it will be done simply
through the results of their work. It mat-
ters little whether it comes by act of the
legislature or not, but such work as theirs
shows for itself and no body of men can
remain entirely oblivious of it.I cited the case of Mrs. Cooper, who
married a kinsman of the author. Her
husband died and left her with one little
child and she went west to seek a living.
She began teaching infant classes in San
Francisco, and during the course of her
splendid career twenty thousand children
passed through her hands and not one of
them went astray.Every one of the children that were pu-
pils under her grew up and made honora-
ble men and women. It was a record of
which any man or woman might be proud,
especially when it is considered that her
mission was among the classes whence
come the majority of the criminals.Thousands and thousands of dollars did
that noble woman handle in the course of
her work. Others saw and recognized the
good that she was doing, and they contrib-
uted liberally of their wealth to aid her
in the work. The results exceeded even
her own expectations, and she died a few
months ago, honored and revered by all
who ever came in contact with her hopeful
and helpful influence.That is just the kind of work that must
be done here. There are hundreds of lit-
tle hearts starving for the beautiful nu-
triment that they do not and cannot re-WHEN GEORGIA WAS
QUITE YOUNG AND GAY.Rummaging among the old documents
in the archives of the department of state
Colonel Thomas ran across a very pecu-
liar document. It is old and yellow and
bears date 1782. It was penned by one
Amos Jackson, who had been engaged in
some sort of business transactions with
Captain Horatio Marbury, a redoubtable
leader of the Georgia troops during the
days that tried men's souls and tired their
feet, who had been chosen as one of the
first secretaries of state after the close of
the war. The letter is written in rhyme
and reads as follows:"Dear Sir:
"Have you seen the good man who was to
pay fees,
Or grants which passed the office with
ease?"It being three days since they were taken
out
The money, I think, is received no doubt;
And altho' the man being subject to drink
Doubtless he had time to consider and
thinkThat fees must be paid to officials of state,
When business completed, tho' ever so late
The treasurer informed, and certainly true,
The fees he has discharged and that unto
you.Then pay, Mr. Secretary, prithes bring
these
Two dollars charged unto you I declare,
A receipt common or special I will give,
Pray come, Mr. Secretary, pay and re-
ceive."Captain Marbury. A. J."
A JOLLY OLD CAMPAIGNER.This same old Captain Marbury was a
gay old campaigner as a long bill of his
old "Willacy Pollard & Co." will attest.It is yellow with age and much hand-
ling but perfectly legible, as the handwrit-
ing of business men of that day and time
beyond anything seen in ordinary
clerical work these days. The bill amounts
to over \$300, and there are various items
charged, but most conspicuous are "1/2
gallon of 'gal. spirits' and other drink-
ables that occur at frequent intervals on
the account."The jolly old campaigner was some sort of
a scented commodity used on the hair, but
that is just a matter of conjecture, and it
may be possible that the present secretary
of Georgia—and "lavender compound" what-

THIEVES IN WEST POINT

Tramps Infest the Town and Frequent Losses Are Reported To Have Occurred.

MR. MELTON'S HOUSE ENTERED

The House Is Entered by Means of a Window and a Large Sum Is Taken.

MANY OTHER ROBBERIES OCCUR

Two Suspicious Characters Are Given Warning That They Must Leave the Town Within Twenty-Four Hours or They Will Be Arrested.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

West Point has been suffering from an epidemic of tramps which have been not only a great nuisance but have also, it is believed, been the authors of many small robberies that have been committed here. The people of this place have decided to act vigorously.

This action was due to a final robbery that occurred at the residence of Stanley Melton, in which a large sum of money was abstracted.

There have been also several other thefts that have not been small, but the loss Mr. Melton has sustained is the largest of any.

The robbers of the Melton residence entered by means of a front window.

Suspicion rested upon two strangers who have been in the city for several days in the guise of sign painters.

The people have given them warning to leave the city within twenty-four hours under pain of arrest.

MINISTER EXONERATED

REV. CHURCH REINSTATED BY THE NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

His Severe Attack Upon the Blind Tigers Was Probably the Cause of the Charges Against Him.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. Felix L. Church, of this city, has been reinstated in the North Georgia Methodist conference after a suspension of over fifteen months.

Mr. Church was at the time of his suspension serving several churches near Dalton, Ga.

Charges of immoral conduct of a repulsive nature were preferred against him and he was suspended from the ministry pending an investigation of those charges.

Under the rules of the Methodist church, he has been given a trial before two committees and both time has been exonerated.

At the session of the last committee it was discovered that the charges against Mr. Church were in all probability the result of his attack upon the liquor business, blind tigers and the like, and that the attempt was made to break down his standing in the ministry.

Mr. Church will be given an appointment in the conference as soon as a vacancy occurs.

MILES'S STATEMENT.

He Says Every Precaution Is Being Taken To Avoid Accidents at the Austell Building.

Contractor Miles, who is directing the work in the Austell building, says that every precaution is being taken to avoid accidents by the falling of timber, bricks and material from the building. He says that no accidents of a serious nature have occurred and that the workmen or the building have been very careful in handling material above the sidewalks.

In speaking of the accident at the building told in yesterday's Evening Constitution, he said it occurred by the accidental falling of a piece of brick to the street from an upper window. One of the workmen accidentally knocked a piece of brick off the building and it fell to the street below, striking a pedestrian on the head and injuring him. His wound was quickly dressed and he is now all right.

Mr. Miles says the big derricks at the building are worked inside the building and that they do not swing over the street. He says the accident mentioned was of slight consequence and that the injured man is satisfied.

WOMAN TO CARRY MAIL.

A Long Island Girl Gets a Contract by Underbidding the Man Who Holds It.

Fort Washington, N. Y., March 24.—The contract to carry the mail from this place to Great Neck, a distance of twelve miles, has been awarded to Miss Edna Crocker from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1901.

She will have to make twelve round trips every week. Miss Crocker succeeds Edward Baxter, who has carried the mails for fifteen years. She underbid him about 10 cents a day.

The sweetest and the most expressive word in the English language and the one about which the most tender and holy recollections cluster is that of Mother—she who watched our tender years; yet the life of every expectant Mother is beset with danger.

Mother's Friend

so assists Nature in the change taking place that the Mother is enabled to look forward without dread or gloomy forebodings to the hour when she experiences the joy of Motherhood. It is an insurance safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is left stronger after than before confinement.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Book to "Expectant Mothers" will be mailed free on request; to any lady containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

The Franklin Register Co., Atlanta, Ga.

TERRELL GETS FIFTEEN YEARS

He Tried To Kill Miss Wilkinson on Ivy Street.

THEN FIRED AT OFFICER IVY

He Entered a Pica of Guilty on Two Charges This Morning and Judge Candler Gave Him a Heavy Sentence—Miss Wilkinson on the Stand.

John Terrell, the negro, who fired a bullet at Miss Wilkinson on Houston street and then engaged in a pitched battle with Patrolman Ivy, will have ample opportunity to repent for his rash deed before he serves his sentence in the penitentiary.

This morning he entered a plea of guilty before Judge Candler and received fifteen years at hard labor as his punishment.

Several weeks ago Terrell attempted to steal a ham from the boarding house on Houston street conducted by Miss Wilkinson. When he was discovered Miss Wilkinson called on him to drop the ham and leave.

For reply Terrell drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim, fired a bullet which barely missed her head.

"He shot at me to kill me," said Miss Wilkinson, on the witness stand this morning. "I tried to protect my premises and I came very near being killed for my trouble. The bullet just missed my head."

After Terrell fired at Miss Wilkinson he turned and fled up Houston street, closely followed by Mounted Officer Ivy. There was an exchange of shots and a regular pitched battle ensued. Terrell was finally brought to bay after being badly wounded.

"What have you to say to all of this," Terrell asked Judge Candler, after Miss Wilkinson and Officer Ivy had made their statements. "You are guilty enough now to send you up for life. I could easily give you forty years on the strength of the charges you have pleaded guilty to."

"I never shot at no white woman," said Terrell, sullenly. "I shot at the negro, and then I shot at the policeman because he shot at me first. I ain't a-pleadin' guilty to stealing of the ham, judge, you know."

Solicitor Hill remarked that Terrell had stated he was just out of the penitentiary and wanted to go back for a long time.

"Well, well," gratified his desire, then, said Judge Candler. "I will give him seven years in one case and eight years in the other. Mark him up for fifteen years, Mr. Sheriff."

Terrell groined when sentence was pronounced. Sheriff Nelms handcuffed him securely and the officer hurried Terrell off to jail.

PROPOSE TO LIQUIDATE.

Stockholders of Georgia Security and Banking Co. Held an Important Session Yesterday.

The stockholders of the Georgia Security and Banking Company held an important called meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. A. L. Waldo, who has been acting temporarily as treasurer since the death of Charles Otis Smith.

The meeting was called by President H. H. Cabanis and a plan to go into liquidation was discussed at length, but little accomplished in this direction, as the meeting was not harmonious and the majority stockholders made the charge that the majority holders were attempting to freeze them out.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. H. Cabanis at 3:30 o'clock. There were present, among others, Mr. H. H. Cabanis, representing sixty-two shares of stock; Captain James W. English, representing 60 shares; Mr. E. Murphy, representing sixty shares; Mr. C. E. Slismon with twelve shares; H. A. Boynton, twenty-five shares; Alex Meyers, ten shares; E. V. Carter, twenty shares; J. T. Longino, six shares, and C. J. Simmone, with ten shares.

After the matter had been discussed for quite awhile the meeting adjourned without any positive steps having been taken.

The Georgia Security and Banking Company has been in existence several years and owns and controls a large amount of property in the western part of the city. The amount of money secured by Otis Smith has been made good and it is said the company will lose but little by his default.

Another special session of the stockholders will probably be called within the next few days and then some definite action may be taken.

NO EPIDEMIC OF DISEASE.

The Sanitary Department Makes a Statement of the Contagious Cases Reported.

The following statement from the sanitary department will set at rest any apprehension as to an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria being in the city.

At 33 Windsor street there is a mild case of scarlet fever, and at 22 Windsor a case has just been dismissed. The home has been fumigated.

At 24 Brotherton street there is a case of diphtheria and a case is reported at 701 Peachtree street. A case of scarlet fever is at 15 Gordon street, corner Lawton, and at 24 Lawton street there is a case of diphtheria. At 341 Gordon street is a case of scarlet fever, and these are all the cases of contagious disease reported on the books.

TROUBLE ON THE PANAMA.

A General Strike Among the Laborers—The Colon Police Are Under Arms.

Colon, Colombia, March 24.—There is a general strike among the negroes who were employed on the canal works at Culebra. Many of the strikers have arrived here. There men are under contract and the authorities will attempt to compel them to return to Culebra. It is feared that trouble will result if the attempt is made, as the negroes are apparently determined not to go back to work.

Large numbers of the canal laborers, especially those brought from Jamaica, are anxiously seeking to return to their homes. They say that the canal company is not observing the terms of the contract, and that they therefore have a perfect right to quit work. The situation is so critical that the police have been kept under arms.

RENTS BENNETT'S VILLA.

Stokes Will Pay \$5,000, It Is Said, for the Use of the Newport House for Three Months.

Newport, R. I., March 24.—James Gordon Bennett's villa on Bellevue avenue has been rented to W. E. D. Stokes, of New York. Since Mr. Bennett offered his house for rent, having abandoned Newport as a summer home, it has been occupied only two seasons, both times by Calvin S. Brice, who wished to buy the place, but who would not come to Mr. Bennett's figures.

The house is directly opposite the Casino. It is said Mr. Stokes will give \$5,000 for the use of the place for three months.

New Goods

Arriving every day; special values in every department to close out remnants and broken lots. 11 11 11

Our Buyers

Have been in the eastern markets for the past two weeks, and it is needless to say that attractive values in all the latest things will greet your presence at this store. 11 11 11

O This Store Sells Cheaper O O Than Any Other, But O O For Cash Only. O

Model Paper Patterns 15c each Taylor's, 240 MARIETTA ST.

LOST HER MONEY NOW A PAUPER

Mrs. Frank Ludd Tells of Her Distressing Misfortune.

LEFT A SATCHEL ON STREET

In the Satchel Was \$250, the Savings of Her Husband for Many Years. Her Husband Now an Invalid—The Money Is All Gone—The Woman Is in Deep Trouble.

An Atlanta woman lost \$250, every cent she had in the world, under the most unusual circumstances Monday.

Yesterday afternoon a middle-aged, portly woman entered the office of The Evening Constitution and asked to see a reporter. She was given an audience by one of the news gatherers and she related the following story of how she lost all her worldly wealth by a piece of carelessness.

"My name is Mrs. Ludd, the wife of Fred Ludd," she stated. "My husband for many years was connected with the armories of the Atlanta military and in that way made a very comfortable living. He managed to save nearly \$200 by the most rigid economy and the money was kept by myself. My husband is now sick in bed and I have had much trouble trying to make a living lately, and so guarded my money closely. Monday I had to go to the office of the renting agent to pay my house rent and I took my money with me in a small satchel. As I was afraid to leave it in the house, I live on Marietta street and when near the corner of Marietta and Cone I stopped to tie my shoelaces, and in doing so I put the satchel containing the money on the sidewalk near where I was standing. When I had tied the shoelaces I proceeded on my way and did not discover that I had left the satchel behind me until I was nearly to the agent's office. I hurried back, but my money had gone and I was left a pauper with a sick husband at home."

Mrs. Ludd begged that her circumstances be stated with the hope that perhaps some person who is honest found her money and knowing the condition of the owner will at once return it. She lives on Marietta street in the rear of Thompson's livery stable.

"I just don't know what I am going to do," said Mrs. Ludd. "There was exactly \$250 in that satchel, and it was every cent of money I had on earth. To me it was a small fortune and was like a million to the millionaire. I have no money now to pay my house rent and need a few dollars to get the very necessities of life. I do hope that whoever found my satchel and money will send them to me."

Mrs. Ludd begged that her circumstances be stated with the hope that perhaps some person who is honest found her money and knowing the condition of the owner will at once return it. She lives on Marietta street in the rear of Thompson's livery stable.

"I just don't know what I am going to do," said Mrs. Ludd. "There was exactly \$250 in that satchel, and it was every cent of money I had on earth. To me it was a small fortune and was like a million to the millionaire. I have no money now to pay my house rent and need a few dollars to get the very necessities of life. I do hope that whoever found my satchel and money will send them to me."

Mrs. Ludd begged that her circumstances be stated with the hope that perhaps some person who is honest found her money and knowing the condition of the owner will at once return it. She lives on Marietta street in the rear of Thompson's livery stable.

"I just don't know what I am going to do," said Mrs. Ludd. "There was exactly \$250 in that satchel, and it was every cent of money I had on earth. To me it was a small fortune and was like a million to the millionaire. I have no money now to pay my house rent and need a few dollars to get the very necessities of life. I do hope that whoever found my satchel and money will send them to me."

Mrs. Ludd begged that her circumstances be stated with the hope that perhaps some person who is honest found her money and knowing the condition of the owner will at once return it. She lives on Marietta street in the rear of Thompson's livery stable.

"I just don't know what I am going to do," said Mrs. Ludd. "There was exactly \$250 in that satchel, and it was every cent of money I had on earth. To me it was a small fortune and was like a million to the millionaire. I have no money now to pay my house rent and need a few dollars to get the very necessities of life. I do hope that whoever found my satchel and money will send them to me."

QUAY FIGHTS A PANTHER

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR HAS AN EXCITING TIME.

It Began by Eating His Tarpon, but He and His Guides Finished the Fierce Animal After a Very Hand Fight.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 24.—Senator Quay had a set-to with a panther in the woods near his winter home at St. Lucie on last Friday. He had been tarpon fishing with his Seminole Indian attendant, Big Jim, and Sam Burke, and had landed a tarpon weighing 148 pounds and measuring five feet nine inches.

While on their way to the house through a dense forest the three men were startled by a shrill scream, and a moment later a big panther leaped from a tree to the fish, knocking down Big Jim and Burke, who were carrying the tarpon on a pole. Big Jim jumped up and stepped to one side, while Burke hurried behind a tree.

The panther was almost famished and began eating the tarpon ravenously, paying slight attention to the men. Big Jim seized a heavy wood knot and attacked the beast, Senator Quay coming to his aid with two shots from a small pocket revolver. The brute turned on Jim, scratching him badly, but the Indian plied his club manfully, and the animal soon began to show signs of exhaustion. Senator Quay ran in and gave the brute a hard blow with a club, while Burke, having recovered his nerve, darted in with his big fish knife. The panther turned on Burke and fought furiously for a few moments more; then turned over and kicked up its heels.

This is the first time that a panther has been known to come near a house in this state. This one was too hungry, apparently, to resist the sight and smell of the fish. The panther was skinned and the hide will be stuffed and sent to Beaver as a hunting trophy.

RENTS BENNETT'S VILLA. Stokes Will Pay \$5,000, It Is Said, for the Use of the Newport House for Three Months.

Newport, R. I., March 24.—James Gordon Bennett's villa on Bellevue avenue has been rented to W. E. D. Stokes, of New York. Since Mr. Bennett offered his house for rent, having abandoned Newport as a summer home, it has been occupied only two seasons, both times by Calvin S. Brice, who wished to buy the place, but who would not come to Mr. Bennett's figures.

The house is directly opposite the Casino. It is said Mr. Stokes will give \$5,000 for the use of the place for three months.

New Goods

Arriving every day; special values in every department to close out remnants and broken lots. 11 11 11

Our Buyers

Have been in the eastern markets for the past two weeks, and it is needless to say that attractive values in all the latest things will greet your presence at this store. 11 11 11

O This Store Sells Cheaper O O Than Any Other, But O O For Cash Only. O

Model Paper Patterns 15c each Taylor's, 240 MARIETTA ST.

NEW DEPOT TALKED OF

Mr. Smith and Mr. Spencer Have a Conference Over the Matter.

SOMETHING OF THE PLANS

The Traffic Associations Are Still Greatly Exercised Over the United States Supreme Court Decision—Excursion Rates Announced to Chattanooga and Other Points.

Mr. Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, returned to Louisville last night after spending the day very pleasantly in Atlanta with President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway Company.

Mr. Smith came to Atlanta to meet Mr. Spencer and the two great railroad men discussed many matters which are of mutual importance and interest to the roads over which they preside.

While here Mr. Smith and Mr. Spencer discussed the new depot problem. The roads which Mr. Smith represents are hanging back and are not willing to agree to the Mitchell street site. Mr. Spencer explained the matter.

It is Mr. Spencer's belief that he now looks upon the depot question in a different light and that the remark of Mr. Spencer's yesterday morning that he was not so sure about Atlanta not having a union station will come true after all.

ABOUT THE STATION. One thing in connection with the new station is that it is going to be one of the prettiest stations which have ever been erected anywhere. The Southern owns a half-acre of ground just across Elliott street from the site of the main station, and it is Mr. Spencer's idea to throw this into a plaza and make a driveway around it, while beautiful flower beds and gravel walks will be strewn everywhere.

It is planned to have a mammoth train shed in connection with the depot, which will be 750 feet long and 100 feet wide. It is estimated that this will accommodate all the through trains, while yards with three sets of double tracks will be at each end of the main station to be used by suburban trains.

The plans of the Mitchell street viaduct are to be drawn so as to allow the south end of the shed to be extended under this viaduct and a baggage department where all the heavy baggage and express work will be done will be built there.

Mr. Spencer is confident that the station is going to be constructed, hence his earnest effort to get the bridge committee to abandon the Alabama street bridge and erect the Mitchell street viaduct, for by so doing they eliminate a dangerous grade crossing and arrange plans in conformity with the new depot proposition.

TRAFFIC MATTERS. The rate committee of the Southern States Freight Association is in session at Old Point Comfort. This is the last meeting which the committee will hold and it is going to be a most important one. The decision of the United States supreme court regarding traffic associations is still agitating the minds of railroad people, and it promises to bring about some decided changes in all organizations of the kind.

It is believed by many that there will be a complete dissolution of all rate associations, and if this be the case all the roads will be left free to name their own rates without even consulting associations of which they may have heretofore been members and there will be no danger of rates to avoid.

The question is one of the most important which has presented itself in years, and the final outcome of the matter and an interpretation of the decision of the court is earnestly awaited.

EXCURSION RATES ANNOUNCED. A circular was issued by the Southern States Passenger Association this morning authorizing a rate of one fare for the round trip to the international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of Atlanta at Chattanooga on July 15th to 18th.

An order has also been issued allowing tickets to Wilmington, on account of the Southern Baptist convention, to be extended fifteen days if deposited with agents of terminal lines.

COMMENCEMENT SERMON.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

President John D. Hammond, of Wesleyan Female college, has extended an invitation to Dr. Quatace R. Speer, of this city, to preach the commencement sermon at that institution in June.

Dr. Speer is one of the ablest and most eloquent divines in Georgia. He is the father of Judge Emory Speer, of Macon. Dr. Speer has not yet said whether or not he could accept the invitation.

INTERESTING MEETING.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Rev. J. W. Walden is now conducting a series of interesting religious meetings at the Presbyterian church.

WEEK OF THE NEW CODE.

Work on the city code is actively progressing, but it is not likely that it will go to press within three months, if then. In the event of having the legislature revise and eliminate some of the old work, it will take a longer time to do the work.

WANTS STATE'S PROPERTY.

Chief Joyner Is Now After a Lot in Front of New No. 8 Engine House.

Chief Joyner, of the fire department, is seeking to secure from the state the right to appropriate the corner of Spring and Church street, opposite No. 8 engine house. The engine house is built facing the side of the street and in making a hurried turn, it is very dangerous to the firemen. Mr. Joyner only wishes to round the corner so as to make a smooth turn. It is probable that the state will give the city the property.

BRICK OR WOOD PAVEMENT.

The Street Committee Will Decide the Forsyth Street Paving Matter.

The street committee will not meet before tomorrow week. At that time it will be determined whether the people owning property on Forsyth street will have vitified brick pavements, asphalt or wooden blocks. The first and latter seem to be in highest favor, although a number prefer asphalt.

Mr. I. S. Mitchell, chairman of the committee, seems to think that the vitrified brick will "go," as a great many have expressed to him their desire for that pavement.

Certificates bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum are now issued by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company. This is the best way to invest your savings, as you can always get your money on short notice when needed.

BUSY DAY IN COURT

Judge Candler Holds a Special Session of the Criminal Court.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM

Many Witnesses, Jurors, Lawyers and Prisoners Listen to the Proceedings.

THE BONE BOYS WERE ON TRIAL

Julius Bone Says He Is Innocent and Attempted To Escape from the Justice Court Only on Account of His Bad Reputation—Incidents of the Trials Held Today.

The special session of the Fulton criminal superior court was called to order this morning at 9 o'clock by Judge Candler.

The courtroom was crowded with witnesses and jurors who had been summoned to appear. As early as 8 o'clock the witnesses began to appear and for an hour the halls and corridors of the courthouse were crowded with a busy, moving, talking mass of people of all ages, colors and descriptions.

Hobo Hollow, Brooklyn, Darktown, Pittsburg and other sections of the city were well represented. The laborer, with his Sunday meal bucket swinging upon his hip, was there. The negro cart driver, with his clothes painted white from flour and meal sacks, was in evidence and the street car motorman, with his silver badge and registered number, was in the crowd. So was the policeman, with his uniform and club.

Just before court was called to order several officers of the sheriff's office marched a long line of prisoners into the courtroom and conducted their charges into the prisoners' room. The men were chained together securely and each man was handcuffed.

There was loud talking, occasionally interrupted by laughter as a funny joke was told. The lawyers were busily engaged talking to their clients, and the prisoners were holding conversation with friends and relatives whom they had not been able to see since their arrest.

Solicitor General Charles Hill and Bailiff John Montague were at the table selecting the papers and indictments and arranging for the several trials which had been set for the first thing.

The Bone boys were cheerful and spent the few moments before court time telling jokes to their companions in crime.

"I ain't guilty," said Julius Bone. "I ain't any more guilty than anybody what is innocent."

"You ain't, is you?" asked a negro boy who was handcuffed to the same long chain that bound all the prisoners together. "What made you run away from Judge Fouts's court then, if you ain't guilty?"

"I run away from my reputation, that's why I run away. You see we boys have got a mighty bad reputation, anyhow, and when they gets us arrested its awful hard to get a fair trial before the jury. That's why I run away when I did."

A few moments before 9 o'clock Judge Candler entered the courtroom and the murmur of voices ceased as the bailiff rapped the court to order.

More than an hour was consumed in the setting of cases and drawing the jury. Judge Candler made several announcements and then the work of the day was begun.

Judge Candler will probably hold court the remainder of the week. He stated from the bench that the special session was called in order to give the prisoners a speedy trial, as he did not care to see them remain in jail until the regular term of the court if he could try their cases earlier.

TRIAL FOR INSPECTOR VEAL

COUNCIL COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION MONDAY.

About Twenty-Five Witnesses Have Been Secured Who Will Testify as to Veal's Character and Acts in Office.

Monday afternoon Alderman Hirsch, Mr. I. S. Mitchell and Judge Rufus Dorsey will begin investigating the Veal charges.

Mr. Veal says he is fully prepared for the investigation and feels no trepidation regarding it. He will go before the committee fortified with a large number of affidavits from prominent business men testifying to



CREEDON'S VICTORY

The Australian Beats the Negro, Charley Strong in Four Rounds.

ARENA ATHLETIC CLUB OPENS

Some Fast Bouts and Lively Betting Among the Large Crowd of Spectators.

ONE BOUT STOPPED BY POLICE

Other Events were the Hot Fight Between Tom Carter and Charley Parker, in Which the Former Won, and the Fight in Which Joe Murphy Proved Too Much for Jack Hannigan.

New York, March 24.—Dan Creedon, of Australia, knocked out Charley Strong, of Newark, in four rounds at the New Arena Athletic Club last night. The fight was a one-sided affair from the very start, and the large crowd was more than surprised at the quick result. Creedon showed in great form and was faster, stronger and hit harder than any of his previous engagements in this vicinity. He had Strong going in the third round. Strong was outclassed and failed to land an effective blow on the Australian during the fight, while Creedon's left split the Newark man's lips and had the blood pouring from his nostrils after the second round. Considerable money changed hands on the result, and Creedon's friends stated that he would challenge Peter Maher.

The club was packed to the doors with one of the most representative crowds of sportsmen at night in many months when the stars of a fight were summoned to prepare for their contest. While awaiting their appearance in the ring considerable betting was indulged in on the result. It was even money and took your pick, but Strong had more followers on account of his well-known punching qualities and ability to take severe punishment.

After a delay of some minutes cheers announced the coming of the pugilists. Creedon was the first to show, enveloped in a huge bath robe, indicative of all the colors of a rainbow, and followed by Tom Tracy, Jim Ryan and Benny Murphy. Strong followed closely behind the Australian, his black pate showing resplendent beneath the glare of the electric lights, while his retinue, consisting of Joe Connolly, Ed Schroeder and Dave Leahy, was close up, with pails and sponges.

The pugilists were given an ovation by the spectators as they took their corners and stripped for the fray. After the corners were adjusted Referee Walter Debaun called both men to the center and instructed them as to rules. To the great surprise of the crowd Creedon appeared to be the heavier man.

After the boxers returned to their corners the announcement was made that the bout was for twenty rounds, and time was called for the first round at exactly 10:40.

Round 1.—There was a bit of feinting, when Strong landed a good left on the ribs. This was countered hard by Creedon with his left, and repeated twice again on the jaw and wind. Strong made two wild lunges with his left, but was more successful with his right, which landed hard on the wind. Creedon hunched in with a straight left on the mouth that sent Strong down. This was followed with two good body punches, while Strong fanned the air with both hands. Creedon was punching the Newark man's body at the end of the round with great effect.

Round 2.—Strong was first to lead with a light left, but Creedon planted a smasher that almost doubled Strong up. Strong pushed in two lefts on the face, Dan retaliating with right and left on face and neck. Both countered hard on the wind and Strong got home again on the jaw with his left. Creedon hooked two beauties with his left on Strong's jaw and found the wind very hard.

Round 3.—Both were blowing from their exertions in the previous round, but got to work with a will at the call. Creedon being the first to land a hard left drive on the mouth that brought the blood from Strong's mouth and then sent a smart one on the face. Strong played a tattoo on Dan's wind that made the latter puff, but he forced the pace and drove the colored man to the place where he rained blows on his face, and blood in a stream from the nose.

Strong was fighting back at the end of the round. Round 4.—Strong jumped with a left on the face, and then swung a right on the jaw. Creedon then sent a great left on the jaw that sent him staggering to his knees. Creedon followed Strong and hit him around the right, landing seven straight lefts on the face that made the blood run in all directions, and then landed a great right that almost knocked Strong's head off. The colored man was game, however, and made a feeble attempt to retaliate, only to be punched harder than before and sent reeling to the other side of the ring, where Dan drove a terrific left in the pit of the stomach that caused Strong to sink to the floor. As he was falling Creedon helped him down with a right in the jaw. Strong lay writhing on the floor.

while the referee counted off the ten seconds, after which Creedon was declared the winner and Strong was half dragged and half carried to his corner by his seconds. Time of round, 2 minutes and 15 seconds. There was an unnecessary delay before the preliminaries were announced and the crowd hissed and hooted until the first pair jumped over the ropes at 9:30 o'clock. They were Charley Peaker, of Newark, and Tom Carter, of California, two 135-pounders. They were announced to box ten rounds, but Carter punched his man well and had him practically knocked out in the sixth



EARL KISER, ONE OF THE FASTEST

Prince Gives a List of the Men Who Will Ride the Circuit—He is Making a Final Tour Before Starting the Races—Atlanta Track is Ready.

Jack Prince, manager of the southern circuit of bicycle races, arrived in the city this morning to arrange matters for the coming races to be held in Atlanta. He will only be here until tomorrow morning, when he leaves for Montgomery, where he will arrange for the meet there.

Prince is very much enthused over his work and promises to make the circuit a howling success.

The schedule for the first circuit is as follows: April 2d and 3d at Memphis; April 5th and 6th at Nashville; April 8th and 9th at Chattanooga; April 12th and 13th at Atlanta; April 15th and 16th at Montgomery. At the conclusion of this circuit they will start at Memphis and go through the same schedule.

There are \$40,000 in prizes that will be given to the winners of the races at these meets.

A special prize of \$1,000 has been offered for the winner of the championship of the circuit. \$500 to the first man, \$250 to the second and \$150 to the third. This will keep them all at their best, and the people will see the fastest riding in the world.

ORACK RIDERS ARE COMING.

Among the fast men who will take part in these races will be found the following crack men:

John Lawson, of Chicago, the terrible Swede; Henry Bradis, of Chicago, the five-mile champion of America; L. C. Morris, of Winston, Joseph Stenson, Frank Denon, of Omaha, champion of Nebraska; William, champion of Texas; Harold Jack, Conkner, J. Eaton, of Elizabeth, N. J., champion indoor rider of the world; Mac Farlan, Orlando Stephens, W. Baker, Otto Ziegler, Charles Wells, Bob Walther, of Atlanta; Nat and Tom Butler, of Boston; Earl Stockings, Ben Stowers, Mork Raines, Jack Oliver and a number of others.

Among these riders are some of the fastest in the world. Prince said this morning that he would not be at all surprised to see most of the standing world records smashed into splinters.

In speaking of the fast men he said: "You may talk about fast men and all that, but I predict that your Atlanta kid, Bob Walther, will be on the top match for that championship."

"It would be no bet to bet that with good fast pace setting, Bob could make a mile on one of our tracks in 1 minute and 50 seconds."

By Bob licked Arthur Gardner, one of the fastest men in the country, in New Orleans, and run in six inches of J. Eaton, the champion indoor rider of the world.

"I tell you, keep your eye on Bob."

The arrangements that have been made for the coming races are the best that could be had, and the success of the circuit is certain.

The men have engaged a special baggage car to carry their trunks and wheels, and will travel in the best of style and luxury.

Prince said this morning that it would be a common thing to see a mile made in less than two minutes. This is fast riding, and will no doubt be the talk of the south as soon as the circuit begins.

EARLE KISER, ONE OF THE FASTEST.

Earle Kiser, the man from Dayton, who captured the championship of Europe last year, will be in the push, and do some of his phenomenal riding. He is the man who won the largest purse that has ever been offered in Atlanta. He won out in this race in Philadelphia, a free for all, with Sanders second, Cooper third, and Eddie Ball could not even qualify. He has a record of five miles in 2:20. He has been training for three weeks in Memphis for the coming races and is in tip-top racing condition.

The track is ready for the men all over their course and they will soon open the season in Memphis. They reach Atlanta on the 12th and 13th of April, and then the fastest bicycle riding ever known to Atlantians will be seen.

Prince said he would have been here two days ago, but for a washout on the road which kept him employed churning mud, turtles and fishing tadpoles.

He leaves for Montgomery tomorrow morning.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

A Large Crowd Gathers To See the First Sporting Event of the English Season.

London, March 24.—The Lincolnshire handicap, the first important turf event of the season, attracted a large crowd to the Lincoln spring meeting yesterday. The race was of special interest to Americans, as Mr. Pierre Lorillard's four-year-old bay colt, Diakka, entered by Mr. Lorillard's racing partner, Lord William Beresford, was thought to have a good chance of winning and the horse was well backed by Americans.

The race, however, was won by the favorite, Winkfield's Pride, owned by Mr. J. C. Sullivan and ridden by Mr. Cannon.

Directors of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company.

W. A. Harrison, J. D. Harrison, J. J. Woodruff, A. P. Morgan, J. C. Kirkpatrick, A. L. Holbrook, Charles Runnette.

This bank is now issuing interest-bearing certificates for the accommodation of large and small depositors and in order to encourage the people in saving their money, will pay interest on all deposits remaining in the bank for a stated period.

JACK PRINCE IS IN TOWN

Manager of the Southern Bicycle Circuit Tells of His Plans for the Coming Races.

FAST RIDERS ARE COMING HERE

Prince Says He Has Booked Some Record Breakers for His Big Chilesen Circuit.

EARLE KISER ONE OF THE FASTEST

Prince Gives a List of the Men Who Will Ride the Circuit—He is Making a Final Tour Before Starting the Races—Atlanta Track is Ready.

Jack Prince, manager of the southern circuit of bicycle races, arrived in the city this morning to arrange matters for the coming races to be held in Atlanta. He will only be here until tomorrow morning, when he leaves for Montgomery, where he will arrange for the meet there.

Prince is very much enthused over his work and promises to make the circuit a howling success.

The schedule for the first circuit is as follows: April 2d and 3d at Memphis; April 5th and 6th at Nashville; April 8th and 9th at Chattanooga; April 12th and 13th at Atlanta; April 15th and 16th at Montgomery. At the conclusion of this circuit they will start at Memphis and go through the same schedule.

There are \$40,000 in prizes that will be given to the winners of the races at these meets.

A special prize of \$1,000 has been offered for the winner of the championship of the circuit. \$500 to the first man, \$250 to the second and \$150 to the third. This will keep them all at their best, and the people will see the fastest riding in the world.

ORACK RIDERS ARE COMING.

Among the fast men who will take part in these races will be found the following crack men:

John Lawson, of Chicago, the terrible Swede; Henry Bradis, of Chicago, the five-mile champion of America; L. C. Morris, of Winston, Joseph Stenson, Frank Denon, of Omaha, champion of Nebraska; William, champion of Texas; Harold Jack, Conkner, J. Eaton, of Elizabeth, N. J., champion indoor rider of the world; Mac Farlan, Orlando Stephens, W. Baker, Otto Ziegler, Charles Wells, Bob Walther, of Atlanta; Nat and Tom Butler, of Boston; Earl Stockings, Ben Stowers, Mork Raines, Jack Oliver and a number of others.

Among these riders are some of the fastest in the world. Prince said this morning that he would not be at all surprised to see most of the standing world records smashed into splinters.

In speaking of the fast men he said: "You may talk about fast men and all that, but I predict that your Atlanta kid, Bob Walther, will be on the top match for that championship."

"It would be no bet to bet that with good fast pace setting, Bob could make a mile on one of our tracks in 1 minute and 50 seconds."

By Bob licked Arthur Gardner, one of the fastest men in the country, in New Orleans, and run in six inches of J. Eaton, the champion indoor rider of the world.

"I tell you, keep your eye on Bob."

The arrangements that have been made for the coming races are the best that could be had, and the success of the circuit is certain.

The men have engaged a special baggage car to carry their trunks and wheels, and will travel in the best of style and luxury.

Prince said this morning that it would be a common thing to see a mile made in less than two minutes. This is fast riding, and will no doubt be the talk of the south as soon as the circuit begins.

EARLE KISER, ONE OF THE FASTEST.

Earle Kiser, the man from Dayton, who captured the championship of Europe last year, will be in the push, and do some of his phenomenal riding. He is the man who won the largest purse that has ever been offered in Atlanta. He won out in this race in Philadelphia, a free for all, with Sanders second, Cooper third, and Eddie Ball could not even qualify. He has a record of five miles in 2:20. He has been training for three weeks in Memphis for the coming races and is in tip-top racing condition.

The track is ready for the men all over their course and they will soon open the season in Memphis. They reach Atlanta on the 12th and 13th of April, and then the fastest bicycle riding ever known to Atlantians will be seen.

Prince said he would have been here two days ago, but for a washout on the road which kept him employed churning mud, turtles and fishing tadpoles.

He leaves for Montgomery tomorrow morning.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

A Large Crowd Gathers To See the First Sporting Event of the English Season.

London, March 24.—The Lincolnshire handicap, the first important turf event of the season, attracted a large crowd to the Lincoln spring meeting yesterday. The race was of special interest to Americans, as Mr. Pierre Lorillard's four-year-old bay colt, Diakka, entered by Mr. Lorillard's racing partner, Lord William Beresford, was thought to have a good chance of winning and the horse was well backed by Americans.

The race, however, was won by the favorite, Winkfield's Pride, owned by Mr. J. C. Sullivan and ridden by Mr. Cannon.

Directors of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company.

W. A. Harrison, J. D. Harrison, J. J. Woodruff, A. P. Morgan, J. C. Kirkpatrick, A. L. Holbrook, Charles Runnette.

This bank is now issuing interest-bearing certificates for the accommodation of large and small depositors and in order to encourage the people in saving their money, will pay interest on all deposits remaining in the bank for a stated period.

THE POCKET KINETOSCOPE.

The pocket kinetoscope reproduces as if alive, the great and famous Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight; ready March 27th, order early. Price 15 cents. Living Picture Co. Box 64, Atlanta.



JOHN S. PRINCE, Manager of the Southern Bicycle Circuit, Who is Here Today.

THE FANS CAN YELL ONCE MORE

Baseball Season Opens This Afternoon at Brisbane Park.

A GOOD GAME IS EXPECTED

The Atlanta and Techs Are Ready for the Initial Game and a Large Crowd Will Go Out To See Them Play.

The opening game of the baseball season will be played at Brisbane park this afternoon between the Atlanta team and the Tech team.

The game promises to be a very interesting one. The Techs have been practicing for the game and will do all in their power to set a hot pace for the professionals.

The average of the two teams is almost the same, the Atlanta team averaging 155 and the Tech team tipping the scales at 150.

The game will be called at 3 o'clock and the fans will once more have an opportunity of yelling the neighborhood into hysterics.

The fans of the city have been very uneasy as to the outcome of baseball this season in the city, but now they may lay aside all fear and come out and yell to their hearts' content.

The line-up of the two teams is as follows:

Atlanta.	Position.	Techs.
Gibson	Catcher	McCauley
Sherridan	Center Field	Hart
Ramp	Third Base	J. Smith
Boone	Right Field	Shaw
Hock	Shortstop	Gaines
Anderson	Second Base	James
Kalkoff	First Base	Stewart
Stewart	Pitcher	Smith

The game will be very interesting from start to finish.

The Atlanta will try to show the merits of their team, while the Tech boys will be up to the same trick. This will get them to work, and a good game of ball may be expected.

The management of the Atlanta team has done everything in its power to make the season as successful as possible, and the success of the season now rests in the hands of the public.

A large crowd will be out to see the boys line up for the first time, and some old-time rooting will be heard as the umpire calls "play ball."

ACTION WAS POSTPONED.

The Council Committee Postpones Action on the Transfer Ordinance.

The meeting of the council committee on electric and other railroads, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the ordinance forcing the street car companies to grant transfers, was postponed on account of the illness of the wife of the mayor.

The ordinance was introduced in the council at the request of Mayor Collier, and it was thought best not to take the matter up until he will be able to act with the committee.

HIS BLUFF CALLED.

Little Prospects Now of a Fight Between the So-Called Young Corbett and Tommy Ryan.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 24.—George Green, (Young Corbett), of San Francisco, has had his bluff called by Tommy Ryan, and the expected meeting between the two men is now farther away than ever.

In the discussion over the weight question Green wires Empire Athletic Club that he would meet Ryan at 145 pounds weigh in at the ring side, the winner to take all the purse. This was agreed to by Ryan and it was thought the match was made. Monday night, however, Green wired that he would not meet Ryan unless he was guaranteed \$2,000, win or lose.

This, of course, the club refused to do, and the match is off.

STRONG AT 70 FEELS 40.

If It Only Were Not for That Case of Gout—Red Hoes for His Honor.

New York, March 24.—Monday was Mayor Strong's seventieth birthday, and when he reached his office at 10 o'clock this morning he found his desk covered with flowers. Most of them were red roses, and they came from the heads of departments and members of the mayor's personal staff.

Later the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association sent in a huge floral horseshoe, and all through the day letters and telegrams of congratulation kept coming from different parts of the country. The mayor seemed to be happy in spite of his gout, which was unusually active. He said he felt as well as he did thirty years ago.

THE POCKET KINETOSCOPE.

The pocket kinetoscope reproduces as if alive, the great and famous Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight; ready March 27th, order early. Price 15 cents. Living Picture Co. Box 64, Atlanta.

HIS BODY NOT FOUND

Over a Hundred Men Search for the Remains of General Fullerton.

WAS LOST BY AN ACCIDENT

He Disputed with Another Man for His Berth and Took the One in the Fatal Car.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE WRECK

General Fullerton's Active Career and His Service in the Army—He Was en Route to Washington on the Ill Fated Train.

St. Louis, March 24.—The Globe-Democrat says as follows: General Fullerton was aboard the ill-fated train, en route to his home in Washington. His clothing, containing his watch, was taken from the wreck. He occupied berth No. 6 in the Ukraine, and was going toward the dressing room when the collision occurred. There had been a dispute between him and a man from McPherson, Kan., as to the berths they should occupy, and to settle it General Fullerton, who claimed berth No. 6 in the sleeper following, which was but little injured, took the berth in the ill-fated coach. The sleeper was completely demolished with its trucks up in the water. General Fullerton, Conductor Fuller says, spent a restless night. He is said to have had a large sum of money with him. One of the injured passengers carried to Cumberland was wearing General Fullerton's shoes, having lost his own in the wreck. It is feared that General Fullerton's body was washed down the river.

A party of Kansas gentlemen, including J. M. Simpson, chairman of the republican central committee, were en route to Washington on the ill-fated train.

It is supposed that General Fullerton was rendered unconscious and was drowned, and that his body fell through a window and was washed away. His identity was established by papers found in his clothing, which was found in the sleeper.

The train was composed of one baggage car, one mail car, two passenger cars and three sleepers. The rear passenger coach and the sleeper Ukraine following went down thirty feet over a steep embankment, the sleeper going into the Youghiogheny river. It turned over three or four times and the passenger coach was badly demolished. The passenger coach turned over once, and was considerably damaged. The other cars were derailed and trucks torn loose.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Joseph Scott Fullerton was born in Chillicothe, O., in 1858. He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, afterwards taking a further course in a college at Cleveland. When he was twenty-two years old he entered the law office of Holmes, Burnham & Barnabas, in Toledo, where his mother's relatives lived, and when General Amos Barnabe, who was a resident of the state of New York previous to his removal to Toledo, went to Buffalo in 1885 to settle as a physician, he had arisen in the Erie canal commission, of which he had been a member, General Fullerton went with him.

After this matter had been settled General Fullerton came to St. Louis in 1889 as a clerk for the law firm of Glover & Shepley. Just before the beginning of the war President Buchanan appointed a commission to investigate certain accounts connected with western military posts. The commission was composed of Judge Advocate Holt, General McKinstry and Lovell P. Huntington. Glover & Shepley were the attorneys for the government and General Fullerton was appointed secretary of the commission. The dismissal of the commission after the work was finished was followed by the appointment of General Fullerton as second lieutenant in the Missouri infantry, where he served under General Gordon Granger, being appointed staff officer soon after he entered the service.

HIS WAR RECORD.

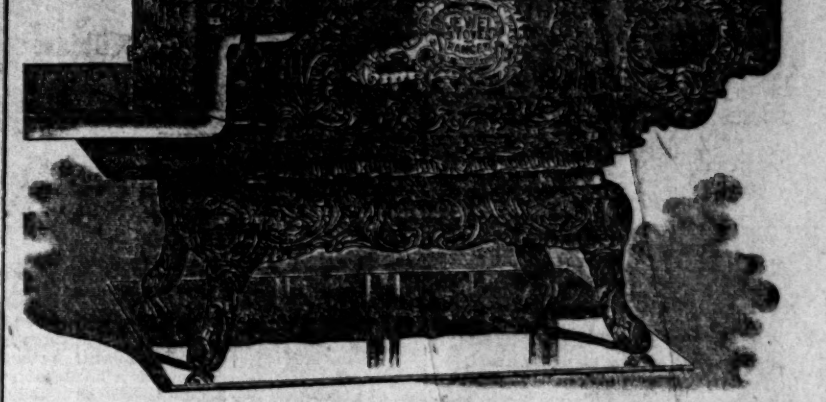
General Fullerton was prominent in the battle of Chickamauga, and in the fight on Missionary ridge he won mention by his commanding officer for bravery on the field. Then under General Stanley, in Sherman's march to the sea, Fullerton won promotion to colonel. He continued in active service until his resignation was mustered out in 1892, when, for a short time, he was connected with the Freedmen's bureau in New Orleans. He returned to St. Louis soon after and was appointed postmaster under President Johnson. A few years later he retired from active life in the political field, but his interest in local affairs continued. He had an office with Truman A. Post, and while his interests in late years centered in the erection of a handsome office building on the ground. The structure is now in course of erection.

In 1879 General Fullerton married Mary Morgan, daughter of Hart Morgan, the famous horseman and owner of the original Morgan racing stock, and niece of the famous General Morgan, governor of New York. Two children were born to them, the son, Morgan Fullerton, dying a few years ago and about the same time as the mother. The other child, the daughter, is now about ten years old and has been taken care of since her mother's death by General Fullerton's sister, Miss Madge Fullerton, who lives at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York.

General Fullerton was a prominent member of the Loyal Legion and many other fraternal societies. For many years he has been secretary of the Army of the Cumberland and chairman of the Chickamauga battle site commission, which has for its object the making of the famous battlefield into a national park. The park commission has for several years occupied General Fullerton's time nearly exclusively, but occasionally he came to St. Louis. He was the most active member of the commission. Last week he was here and called on several of his friends, being the city only Friday morning. About the last man he spoke to here was W. A. Swasey, architect of the general building going up on Seventh and Pine streets.

General Fullerton leaves, besides his daughter, a host of friends. Madge, an unmarried sister, and Humphrey, his brother. His friends it would be difficult to enumerate, for as Truman A. Post, for many years his partner and intimate acquaintance, said last night: "He had a heart as brave as a lion's and large enough to always find in it a place for some one who needed his friendship or his sympathy."

BIG VALUES! SMALL MONEYS!



If you want a Good Stove and a Cheap Stove, then you want the Celebrated

"JEWEL."

Warranted from Top to Bottom, and every one that leaves our House leaves with a Guarantee. Suit yourself as to terms and we will be also suited.

HIGHTOWER & GRAVES, 98 WHITEHALL ST.

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, Vice-Presidents. T. J. PEERLES, O. A. NICHOLSON, President, W. L. PEEL, Cashier, Asst. Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000. : : : : Stockholders' Liability \$200,000

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish books and receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5.00, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be credited on each account on the first Tuesdays of January, April, July and October of each year and may be either drawn or added to the deposit account.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CAPITAL CITY BANK

Located at Atlanta, Ga., the 9th day of March, 1897.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Notes and bills discounted.....\$82,794 10	Capital stock paid up.....\$400,000 00
Demands loans secured.....27,888 25	Surplus fund.....100,000 00
Overdrafts.....	Undivided profits, not carried to surplus.....
Secured.....\$17,533 87	to surplus.....
Unsecured.....1,096 33	Exchange.....972 82
Bonds, stocks and other securities (property of bank).....1,190 91	Interest.....11,362 00
Furniture and fixtures.....2,077 45	Rents.....944 15
Real estate (other than banking house).....9,095 78	Profit and loss.....15,238 82
Due from banks and bankers (in this state).....52,239 43	Due banks and bankers in this state.....8,813 95
Due from banks and bankers (in other states).....46,899 27	Due banks and bankers not in this state.....18,972 30
Cash on hand.....\$20,252 90	Due unpaid dividends.....729 00
Currency.....31,220 00	Due depositors.....
Gold.....14,366 73	Subject to check.....\$363,147 35
Silver (including nickels and pennies).....25,188 13	Demand certificates.....6,190 00
Uncollected checks and cash items.....132,016 96	Time certificates.....8,1

WOMEN AND SOCIETY

Interesting Report of Board of Missions.

Yesterday morning at the First Methodist church the board of city missions held its regular monthly meeting.

This board represents the Methodist women of Atlanta, who do the mission and Parsonage Aid Society work and this includes almost every kind of missionary work. It is composed of twelve women, representing the eleven Methodist churches of the city. The board has been organized about three years and has come through the usual fortunate and unfortunate experiences of a new organization until now it is firmly established and is doing most efficient work. Mrs. C. E. Moore, who is now working as city missionary under the direction of the board, was its first president, and a very faithful one. Mrs. John A. Miller was the next president, and served two successful terms during the most trying period of the board's existence. The success of the work is an ample testimonial of her efficiency and zeal. The present officers are: President, Mrs. James of the Park Street church; vice president, Mrs. R. P. Milam, of the First Methodist church; secretary, Mrs. D. W. Gille, also of the First church; and Mrs. T. R. Kendall holds the important position of corresponding secretary, and is said by the members to be the very soul of the work, as all who know her will readily understand.

The meeting yesterday was well attended and very interesting. Mrs. James presided. After the usual business, as hearing reports from the societies of different churches, from committees, and collecting the dues, etc., the president introduced Miss Emily Allen to the assembly. The presence of Miss Allen was of importance and interest as she is the president of the Parsonage and Home Mission Society of the North Georgia Conference. She is from Forsyth. Her appearance is that of an earnest, thoughtful woman, and the address she delivered commended itself to the audience. Her fluent speech and ready thought betrayed the mind and heart thoroughly saturated with the spirit of Christian charity and Christian usefulness.

Among other things Miss Allen said she was endeavoring to have room made in the Wool record books for a statement of the work of this society. A great deal of money is gathered by the women and turned over to mission work and no one knows whence it comes. This statement should be incorporated in the records as a matter of common justice.

After speaking of the business matters Miss Allen drifted into general remarks about the work and grew very much enthused as she spoke of its helpfulness and the Christian spirit animating it. She said:

"I do not urge you to try to excel in this work from a worldly desire to lead, to be first in it. We are working for the Lord; He leads us, and we should strive only to accomplish as much work as we can, because that is what He did."

Miss Allen then went on to say she was sure God was pleased when He looked down upon Edison in his laboratory taking the crude forms of nature and turning them into the channels of science to benefit mankind. Edison was striving to use the wonderful electric light into a comfort and blessing to mankind. The mission work referred to the wonderful spiritual light God had sent into the world, and spoke of the necessity of its being made to shine into the dark, desolate places of earth to warm and comfort the wretched.

Altogether, Miss Allen's address was very beautiful and touching.

Mrs. James, in behalf of the board, expressed thanks for the address and made a report which was a revelation of great success in the rescue work. She has just returned from Macon, where she has been laboring to establish on a practical basis the missionary work among the women.

Mrs. T. R. Kendall then made a talk on the missionary work that was more than impressive in its earnestness. She advocates the doing of a great deal of missionary work among the foreigners who come to America, and her ideas on the subject are extremely sensible. She says that America is the missionary training school for the whole world, owing to the peculiar conditions of her citizenship. The population of this country is made up of twenty-five different nations; people from the whole world. The idea is that we are to carry our nation through its representatives in our own country. The Methodist church has been sending missionaries to China for fifty years past, and now there are thousands of Chinese in this country who are being preached to even more than they are. The tides of immigration are bringing souls from heathen shores to our very doors and it is a duty we owe them, and a necessity to the welfare of our own country, that they be Christianized. Mrs. Kendall also mentioned the fact that America's church people gave to the church 40 cents per capita, as compared with 8 cents per capita given by churches of other countries. Naturally this is another indication of America's pre-eminent mission in this world.

Mrs. Kendall's talk was a very practical and inspiring one. After a few minor business details were attended to, the board adjourned.

Household Hints.

Even at this time of year it is sometimes necessary to shut up a house for a few weeks, and during this time nothing is more apt to suffer from the want of fire than the books. They may be saved from mold by the simple and pleasant precaution of dropping oil of lavender here and there on the bookshelves. If there has been much wet weather it is well to bear this in mind, even when the family are at home.

If the juice of a lemon or any acid fruit is taken the other from gown or apron, it may be restored by touching the spot with household ammonia. If soda or the like has caused the same trouble, touch with vinegar and all will be well.

The dropping from elevated roads, shop awnings, etc., has caused a great deal of fussing and ducking this season, and many a spot has been found on velvet that will not "bait" by ordinary means and more readily than the one which caused Lady Macbeth so much trouble. To raise the pile and make old velvet look like new, put a wet cotton cloth four or five times over the spot, and then, with the finger, rub the velvet over this the wrong side next the cloth, brush briskly as the steam penetrates through, keep the piece moving and brush against the pile, and the result will be wonderful.

Never throw away rose leaves, for after they may no longer gladden the eye they are still perfume the air. To conserve this sweet odor keep near at hand a couple of pans filled with almond or olive oil, when clearing out the vases save carefully the leaves of any sweet-scented flowers or the heads of microglosses and the like stir them into the oil and after it has stood

Getting Ready for Easter.

Although the March winds are blowing, the thoughts of womanhood are turned ahead to the days when pretty spring dresses will be seen—now not so far off. Easter will give permission for them to come forth.

Irish poplin will be a very popular material this spring. It is so desirable for all occasions—and makes over so well afterwards. Frosted gray is again the fashion.



AN EASTER FORECAST.

lonable shade, and its combination is with pink and black—very like the bride's gowns of not so long ago!

To subdue the brilliancy of the gray, there are the tiniest and loveliest of little black shoulder capes of satin which, with a girlish to match, give quite the appearance of a little out-door wrap.

One of the incoming Easter gowns has very broad bands of gold silk, covered with narrow bands of gold lace. A little folded cape of black satin is worn over the shoulders, and the skirt is trimmed with ruffles of gray silk. Pink tights are used for trimming, for the lining of lapsels and for the flowers upon the hat.

The most elegantly dressed woman in the world wears a shirt waist. There never has been since their introduction, nor ever will be while the style lasts, a woman inappreciable to the eye, but possessing the youthful charm of a shirt waist.

The newest waists are made with stripes running across. This gives a good breadth to the bust and a fine width to the sleeves. The prevailing and prettiest way of finishing a shirt waist sleeve is to tuck it from wrist to elbow, laying the tucks close.

To every figure a satin girle is more becoming than a belt. The girle is made of many strands of ribbon fastened over a whalebone foundation and finished with small satin bows. A very large, flat necktie of black silk is also worn by the most modish of women.

Girdles are made to match the stripes in the cloth. But the best ones, as "slimming" the figure most, are of glossy black satin ribbon. The girle is used for the back with tuckable bows and eyes. For the street the best dressed women have a small bolero of cloth which they slip over the little shirt waist.

Now that a sewing wave has struck the fashionable portion of Atlanta, it will be timely to offer a few suggestions about the making of little salable articles for the bazaar and parlor sales.

First, an always eagerly sought for article are the dainty hand-made handkerchiefs that women so love to possess. These can be made with a dozen pretty drawn borders, but perhaps the loveliest hemstitching is the safest investment, as it not only shows better than any other hemstitching, but wears better. If you desire a really elaborate hemstitch, you have only to buy two yards and a quarter of real lace insertion, a yard and a half of edge and a yard and a quarter of narrow Honiton heading. Cut off one yard of insertion and divide it into four pieces. Carefully gather each piece into a medallion and whip them to a wheel of Swiss embroidery. Lay the pieces on the four corners and neatly buttonhole them down, cutting out the thread cambric after they are sewed on. Then add the insertion, the heading and the edge. For \$2.75 or \$3 you have a lovely real lace handkerchief that will readily sell for \$5.

If it is trifles that you wish make a lot of little satin bags of bright yellow, paint the mouth and eyes and stick in the fin and tails with medium-size pins. Six on strings of yellow or white satin ribbon will do and tied at the top with a generous bow of ribbon, makes a pretty gift for a friend.

These same satin ornaments are dainty when made into pin wheels of white with green ribbon.

Now that suchies are all the style, a handsome one can be made of alternating rows of white lace and two-inch wide ribbon of any desired shade, whipped to give a lovely effect. The ash should be five yards long and would raise for a large sum.

Dainty little muslin boleros can be fashioned of mull and Swiss embroidery for a mere song and will take well on a bazaar table.

Any garment for a child is popular and little pantalettes will sell splendidly, as

Some Spring Hats.

A beautiful hat to be worn at Easter by a well-known young matron on Peachtree street is a roughly-woven straw of heliotrope purple, trimmed with a heavy wreath of violets and green leaves. There is a large cluster of pale lavender quills at the back and a large American beauty satin pom-pom in the front.

Another hat equally as becoming, to be worn by a handsome black-eyed woman much admired in society, is of manilla straw covered with brown chiffon, shirred in small lines. The hat is wreathed with violets and a tall, heavy foliage of pink roses rear at the side in a pyramid.

Perhaps the prettiest chapeau seen at the opening is a rough straw of old rose with square flat crown. The left side is trimmed with black chiffon and two black tips, while the right side has a tall effective bow of green and black velvet standing perpendicular from a handsome ornament of jewels.

This same display of spring millinery shows a large red straw hat with an abundance of red poppies on the crown.

A Pretty Trousseau.

A bridal trousseau just completed by a well-known French woman for a soon-to-be bride in this city shows a dinner dress that exceeds in loveliness anything ever fashioned in this town. The foundation of the gown is rose colored silk. Over the slip of pink falls a grenade of cream pale green, black and pink small plaid. The hem is finished with three tiny pink silk frills, over which fall three tiny frills of pale green liberty silk bound with black velvet. The bodice is a creation of mysterious wrinkles of liberty silk and black velvet rosettes.

The highest art, however, finds its fulfillment in the bridal gown, which is made of white brocade satin, cut high in the throat and long of sleeves. This bodice has a fence rail trimming of white velvet edged with hundreds of white chiffon rose petals, and comes from the neck under the arms, forming a bolero in the front that reveals a pouncing vest of chiffon.

The home-dress of pink taffeta has a front of fine satin covered with pink chiffon embroidered with white.

The traveling gown is of tan and green mixture and has two panels of green velvet passing to the knees and the front seams. A broad band of black broad coming around the hem outlines the panel, and just above the band is a narrow soutache sewed on in pretty design. The bodice has a quaint little lion jacket peeping from the waist of the bodice, and the vest of yellow cloth is heavily braided with black.

Events of the Week.

A reception will be held in the stewards' room of Trinity church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, where the members of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be present to meet Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

At 8 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Stevens will make an address in Trinity church. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present.

Mrs. Ruth McNary Stuart could not reach the city today, and her reception at Mrs. W. G. Raoul's will be postponed to tomorrow. She will arrive tomorrow morning and will give her reading tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Tomorrow evening, at the residence of General C. A. Evans, a musicale will be given for the benefit of the Girls' Night school by Miss Mary Burt Howard and a committee of young ladies interested in this charity. A very interesting programme has been arranged and a large audience is expected to be present.

An Honor Conferred.

The Georgia board of commissioners for the Centennial exposition has appointed



GIRL FOR SHIRT WAIST.

Mrs. Louie M. Gordon as director-at-large for the state. Mrs. Gordon has just received her commission.

This is a very important office, and the conferring of it is an honor that is well deserved in this case. Mrs. Gordon justly enjoys the reputation of being a progressive and brilliant woman and one who had the best interests of her country and her people at heart. She will, therefore, represent credit upon herself and the board of commissioners in performing the duties of the office.

Personal Points.

The interesting announcement of the engagement of Miss Frank Clark to Mr. Walter J. Inman is made. Miss Clark is a

very beautiful and gracious woman, and is a social favorite in Augusta, her home. Mr. Inman is well known here as a fine young business man, and an interesting personage. The wedding occurs April 21st.

Mrs. M. L. Day and children are absent on a visit to Waycross and Brunswick.

Mrs. J. Henry Walker has returned to her home in Griffin after a short visit to the city.

Messrs. Hugh Abercrombie, John Pope, G. L. Kewman and A. E. Steele are among the Atlantians who have been in Savannah this week.

Dr. F. A. Wynne of Rome, and Dr. Clayton Holloway, of Valdosta, are in the city on business connected with the profession.

Miss Mamie Kimball, of Stone Mountain, and Miss Annie Rebb, of Macon, are the charming guests of the Misses Griggs at 167 West Mitchell street.

Miss Lucy Thompson has returned to her home in Griffin after a very pleasant visit to relatives in the city.

Mr. W. T. Denny, the well-known architect, is in Macon on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are visiting friends in Augusta.

Mr. Will Hussy is in Augusta this week.

Yesterday at noon Miss Minnie Fontaine entertained the Young Ladies' Luncheon Club at a luncheon. The table was decorated with a profusion of violets and the menu was delightful. Twelve guests were present.

Dr. J. W. Bryant, a prominent young physician of Summerville, Ga., left this morning for New York, after spending several days in the city. He goes to New York to take a general course in a prominent medical institute, and in the hospitals.

The first rehearsal of "A Modern Ananias" occurred last night. This is the bright little drama that will be given at the Grand, April 27th, for the benefit of the Girls' Night schools. The parts in the play are to be impersonated by Miss May Burden, Miss Mary Ellen Reed, Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill, Messrs. Ernest West, Hollins Randolph, Quimby, Henry Waugh and Dunlap. The play is a very bright and spirited one and will be a great success. This is the first time the play has been presented here.

Mr. Will Kiser will go to Florida in a few days to accompany his mother and Miss Lizzie Powell home.

Miss Marion Payne, of Virginia, who is the guest of Mrs. J. Carroll Payne, is receiving many delightful social attentions from her friends. She will remain in Atlanta several weeks.

Miss Nina Verdery, of Augusta, is visiting the family of Mr. T. J. Harper, on Formwalt street.

The board of exposition directors for the Centennial fair have just forwarded an invitation to the International Press League to have a special day for meeting at the fair.

This invitation has been extended through the instrumentality of Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, who is a member of the board of governors of the league, and is a director at large for the exposition from this state. The coming of the Press League will mean much for the fair, as there are 4,000 editors composing it, and after a visit to the fair their personal interest and sympathies will be enlisted for the enterprise and the people. The coming of the Press League to the Atlanta exposition resulted in untold benefit to the exposition. Mrs. Gordon, by the way, was first to suggest their coming to Atlanta.

AT THE THEATERS.

"TRILBY" THURSDAY NIGHT.

"Trilby" will be presented Thursday and Friday at the Grand for three performances.

A company of admirable players has been brought together by Manager A. M. Palmer for the interpretation of "Trilby." Every role is taken by a competent person, and the first attention paid to every minute detail of the production that is at once commendable.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMING.

The eminent actor, Joseph Jefferson, will play an engagement at the Grand April 2d and 3d. It will probably be the biggest engagement of the year and a most fitting ending to a great theatrical season.

Excursions will be run on the Grand from all the surrounding towns and the Grand will certainly be crowded during the engagement. Mr. DeGue has received requests asking that Mr. Jefferson play "Rip Van Winkle," but it is not yet known what the great actor will give us.

ASSESSOR BEGINS WORK.

Athens, Ga., March 24.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

The city real estate assessor started his work today. They will finish their labors in about two weeks. There is a great demand on the part of the real estate owners in the city for a reduced assessment of property.

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health. Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or other disease. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will follow her daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

"My health, because so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."—Miss MARY F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF GEORGIA.



MISS CORNELIA JACKSON MOORE.

In her sweet eyes a lovelier life hath birth,
And gleams of brighter skies—
The beauty and the tenderness of earth
In her sweet eyes!
There read her future, where no storms shall frown:
Love for her kingdom and her jeweled crown!

—F. L. S.

Today the picture of Miss Cornelia Jackson Moore is presented as an interesting feature, or rather, perhaps, as the first of a collection of interesting features. The young lady has not been presented herself yet. Being only seven months old, her social career has been limited, naturally. When she was only a week old, however, she was taken to her papa's business office, and she has been an honored guest at one or two social functions recently, one of them being the birthday party given by Master Evan Howell Foreman.

She is a very bright and beautiful baby, with magnificent blue eyes and auburn-tinted hair. The possibilities of beauty, mental attractions and a successful social career wrapped up in this small mite to be unwound by the fingers of Fate, are very interesting.

She represents the fourth living generation of the Cobb family, all of these generations being represented by eldest daughters. Her picture was made recently with her great-grandmother, Mrs. T. R. Cobb. She will be christened during Easter tide and this will be a very important event in her little life, and the occasion of a family reunion. Her christening frock is of dainty texture, with frills of the finest valenciennes lace, and it is a gift from her grandmother Moore. Little white kid slippers are being made for her for this occasion. They have gold buckles, in which are set the first diamonds ever given to her mother by her grandfather.

The little dress will be fastened with gold and white enamel pins. Recently Miss Moore indulged herself in one of the whims of society women by having her tiny palm read by Professor Howe. It is like a crinkled rose leaf and the palmist divined in its light tracery of lines the great and good gifts of a fine mind, to be developed as the years pass. These gifts are only the natural inheritance from a noble line of ancestry.

FAKE MARRIAGE AIRED IN COURT.

License Returned When No Ceremony Had Taken Place.

License Without A PARALLEL.

Negro Preacher Testifies to a Marriage When the Alleged Bride Becomes Indignant and Goes into the Court with Her Tale of Woe.

An unusual case came before Ordinary Hulse yesterday afternoon, which probably has no parallel in the courts of the state.

Several days ago a marriage license was issued from the ordinary's office to Benjamin J. Powell, who asked that he be married to Laura Pearl Lemon. Both are negroes.

In a short time the marriage was announced and the license was returned for record.

Yesterday afternoon Laura Pearl Lemon made an affidavit before Ordinary Hulse, claiming she had never been married, although the certificate attesting marriage and signed by a well-known negro preacher, was attached to the license. The date of the marriage was alleged to be March 12th.

"I was not married," said the woman. "The preacher called at my home with Powell. I met them at the door. He asked me if I was engaged to Powell. I told him I had been, but was not at that time. Then he closed the door and heard nothing about the matter until I was informed that I was a bride. When Powell told me I was his wife I repudiated him and refused to live with him. No, sir, I was not married. No ceremony was performed."

After making this statement the following petition was presented Ordinary Hulse, asking that the license be annulled and the alleged marriage declared void:

"That she is an unmarried woman, nineteen (19) years old. That she was not married to Benjamin J. Powell on the 12th day of March, 1897, or at any other time.

"That a marriage license was issued by the honorable ordinary of said county on the 12th day of March, 1897, to Benjamin J. Powell, petitioner, and Laura Pearl Lemon, respondent, and that said marriage license has been returned to the ordinary with a certificate of Thomas Jefferson attesting marriage ceremony, having said people on said 12th day of March, 1897.

"That said certificate is absolutely untrue. Petitioner attests hereto an affidavit of said Thomas Jefferson to that effect.

"Your petitioner submits that the records of the ordinary's office are in the hands of the ordinary, and that records should only speak the truth, and that if the said certificate of the said Thomas Jefferson is recorded, it will result in serious complications to her, in the event she should desire to get married hereafter."

"Wherefore, your petitioner prays that the said license and certificate be not recorded by the ordinary, and that the certificate and the said license shall be canceled and that your petitioner shall have such other and further relief in the premises as the justice of her cause demands."

"GIVEN AT MOUNTAIN VIEW, Georgia, Fulton County, this 20th day of March, 1897, personally came Thomas Jefferson, who on oath says that he did not join in marriage Benjamin J. Powell and Laura Pearl Lemon on the 12th day of March, 1897, or at any other time, and that he performed the marriage ceremony used by him in the ordinary's office as aforesaid."

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of March, 1897."

"THOMAS JEFFERSON, Notary Public Fulton County, Georgia."

The bureau to which this marriage license was sent to be recorded in the ordinary's office, and that it was the only one of the kind that has ever occurred in the state.

BETTER QUARTERS.

New Champs, New Champs and Other Things Being Placed in the Council Chamber.

By next meeting of the council the council chamber will be newly carpeted and the members of that body will be comfortably seated in high back chairs instead of the low, uncomfortable seats they have been using.

The room is undergoing a thorough cleaning process and will present a smart appearance when completed.

SUGGESTION NO. 2. SNAP BEAN SALAD.

MADE FROM

Curtis's No. 1 Fine Stringless Beans, in superior and delicious, better than highly colored French beans. We recommend the following from Diet Cook Book: Drain well one can of beans, add finely chopped onions, pepper, salt and vinegar; dress with olive oil. Onions may be omitted if objectionable.

THE G. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO., Phone 626. 390 & 392 Peachtree St.

Splendid Bargains

In New, Fresh, Seasonable Eatables at

BLACKNALL'S, 130 Whitehall, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
1 pound Arbuckle Coffee 12 1/2 c
1 pound fine Raisins 5 c
12 bars Laundry Soap 35 c
3 cakes No. 1 Toilet Soap for 35 c
Best Mocha and Java Coffee 30 c
2 lb Can Crist String Beans 30 c
3 lb Can Boston Baked Beans 10 c
Fine Michigan Potatoes, per pk 10 c
Half gallon jar best pickle 25 c
2 lb Can fresh Oat Meal 6 c

A full stock of everything good and nice to eat at prices never before offered.

H. S. BLACKNALL, Phone 287. 130 Whitehall.

BETRAYED THEIR TRUST

Two Philadelphia Labor Agitators Nearly Mobbed by Men Whose Confidence They Had Obtained.

OFFERED SECRETS FOR SALE

Corporation Manager Pretended to Dicker and Concealed Dups in an Adjoining Room.

THEY BURST THROUGH THE DOOR

Lutz and Copeland, the Two Conspirators, Caught in Their Treachery and Only Escape Mauling by the Intervention of Detectives—Tried to Stir Up a Railroad Strike and Then Went to Deal with the Railroad Officials.

Philadelphia, March 24.—What is alleged to be a treacherous attempt on the part of two labor agitators to betray men whom they were endeavoring to organize into an organization was exposed at the office of the Union Traction Company yesterday.

When the big trolley strike occurred here in December, 1896, all the leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, none was so outspoken for a radical course as Miran Lutz. When the strike was settled Lutz, it is alleged, continued to keep the minds of the men inflamed and a couple of months later upon his own authority ordered another abortive strike.

Associated with him in his leadership was William H. Copeland, another labor leader. So radical were Lutz's views that he was finally expelled from the association. Since then Lutz and Copeland have been attempting to reorganize the employees of the Traction Company, with a view, it is alleged, of forcing another strike.

Some few of the company's employees are said to have joined this new organization and Lutz and Copeland saw in the movement an opportunity to line their own pockets. They made a proposition to Assistant General Manager Shaffer, of the Traction Company, to sell out the men and betray their secrets for money.

Mr. Shaffer affected to agree to the proposition and learned the names of some twenty of the employees who were the leaders among the men in the movement. For his treachery Lutz asked that \$15 a week should be paid him, and Copeland set his price at \$25 a week for a year, or \$1,000 in cash.

Mr. Shaffer made an engagement with Lutz and Copeland to meet him at his office. They met and the subject was discussed and then a most unpleasant surprise was sprung upon Lutz and Copeland. When

THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler, with light frost in northern portion.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather
If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 57.

ATLANTA, GA., EVENING, WEDNESDAY MARCH 24, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY.

OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

Name of School

Name of Pupil

Pupil's Address

Second Edition

3:30 P. M.

CHAIRMAN CAMP FAVORS THE MITCHELL VIADUCT

He Says the Plans and Propositions of President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern, Is the Best Solution of the West Side Railroad Crossing Problem Thus Far Suggested.

VIADUCT WILL COST ONLY ABOUT \$80,000

Mr. Camp Says the Viaduct Will Cost Far Less Than the Alabama Street Extension and That It Will Serve Almost the Same Purpose—He Wants the City to Accept the Southern's Offer to Give \$25,000 to Construct the Mitchell Viaduct.

Hon. M. P. Camp, chairman of the bridge committee of the city council, who for years has been the leading spirit in the movement to secure an outlet for the west side of the first ward, announced himself as being in favor of the Mitchell street viaduct. He thinks the proposition of the Southern and Central railroads to contribute \$25,000 to the construction of this viaduct should be accepted and that the work of construction should be begun as soon as possible.

This means an end to the Alabama street extension, and it also means two very important improvements for the first ward—the building of the Mitchell street viaduct and the widening of Magnolia street to Marietta, which, with the raising of the grade of the street, will make it a magnificent thoroughfare.

Mr. Camp has labored unceasingly for an adequate improvement in the connection between the west side of the first ward and the center of the city. This was the inducement that caused him to make the race for the council this year, he being determined that the demand of the people of the west side should be heard, and that something should be done to make that part of the city more accessible to the business center.

MR. CAMP TALKS.

In speaking of the matter this morning Mr. Camp said: "I favored the Alabama street extension because it was the only tangible proposition before us. I have been in favor of anything which had in view the giving of the people of the west side better connection with the center of the city. The movement for improvement first crystallized in behalf of the Alabama street bridge and I accordingly did everything I could for it. Of course my prime motive was to secure better connection with the center of the city, and we have all along been ready to accept any proposition which could accomplish this result. We were not wedded to any particular plan striving for a result. From the first the Alabama street proposition was beset with obstacles. The railroads declared that the extension of the street would seriously injure their property and the plans prepared by the city engineer show that the grade for this extension would be unusually steep—so steep as to seriously impair the value of the bridge. It seemed that every day some new obstacle arose, but we were determined not to give up until something better was presented, and now that this has been done, we are ready to co-operate and give the people of the first ward the recognition to which they have been so long entitled."

FAVORS THE VIADUCT.

"You favor the building of the Mitchell street viaduct, then?" "Yes, I do, unhesitatingly. The railroads have offered to contribute \$25,000 in cash to it, and I am informed that the structure when built will not cost more than \$70,000 or \$80,000. Thus, the work will be very much cheaper for the city than the Alabama street extension, and it will give the people of the first ward the relief they have so long sought in vain. Mitchell street is one of the longest and most important thoroughfares in the city, and the railroad crossing over it has been a veritable death-trap for years. This will prevent that; and by the raising of the grade to the level of the viaduct, it will make the street one of the most prominent and popular of the great thoroughfares of the city."

"This, then, you think will be adequate to the demand of the people of the first ward for relief?" "When taken in connection with the Magnolia street improvement, it will," replied Mr. Camp. "Magnolia street enters Marietta street at the Atlanta cotton factory. It crosses over the railroad tracks on a bridge at the cotton factory. The street is forty feet wide until it reaches the factory and Marietta street—a distance of about a half block. This should be widened to the uniform width of the street. Magnolia street ascends to the bridge on a 9 per cent grade, but a fill of six feet in the hollow will make this only a 4 per cent grade, and will not damage any property, but on the other hand improve all property in the vicinity of the fill."

"With Magnolia street opened one way into Marietta, and improved as it should be, and with Mitchell street viaduct, the people of the first ward will be thoroughly

contented, and if they get the new Mitchell street depot, they will be happy."

ABOUT THAT NEW DEPOT.

"What about the new depot?" "I am satisfied that it will be built. I think all the railroads should go into a union depot at this place, but I doubt if this will be done—much as I would like to see it."

"If any of them refuse, however, I do not think it will interfere in the slightest degree with the building of the Mitchell street station, for the joint occupancy of the Southern, the Central and the Atlanta and West Point lines. Whether or not the depot is built, however, the Mitchell street viaduct would be a magnificent improvement for all that side of the city, and the railroads can well afford their contribution of \$25,000 toward it, for it amplifies their yard facilities and will save them the expense of three watchmen who are constantly on duty at the Mitchell street crossing. Thus, the investment on the part of the railroads, without regard to the depot, is a matter of economy to them."

"Will any action be taken by council at its next meeting?"

"Of course only preliminary steps can be taken at the next meeting of the council, but I propose then to introduce a resolution, asking the city engineer to prepare plans for the proposed viaduct. That will cost nothing, and it will be the first step toward the ascertainment of the cost of the construction of the proposed improvement. I apprehend that this resolution will go through council by a unanimous consent. I am satisfied that the resolution will be reported favorably by the bridge committee. As to what steps will be taken after that, depends upon future developments."

MURDER CASES GO OVER

COLONEL GLENN'S ILLNESS CAUSES POSTPONEMENT.

Tom Delk, McCullough and Flanagan Cases Are Continued on That Account—Perry's Case Has Not Been Set.

The trial of McCullough, Taylor Delk, Flanagan and Perry will not occur this month.

Colonel W. C. Glenn is quite ill and an affidavit to this effect was made out this morning and filed in the clerk's office. The affidavit stated that Colonel Glenn's illness was of a most serious nature and would unfit him for the trial of the cases.

Perry's case has not been set yet, but will probably come up at the next term of the superior court of DeKalb county, although this is not definitely fixed yet.

CLAYTON WOMAN HELD.

She Became Notorious Through the Running Away of Two Sixteen-Year-Old Girls.

Savannah, Ga., March 24.

Recorder Hartbridge this morning bound Lillian Clayton, a white woman, over to the city court under a \$300 bond to answer a charge of keeping a lewd house on Henry street.

It was at her house Misses Sue Thompson and Nan Miller, two sixteen-year-old runaway girls, were found yesterday by the police after being away from home since last Saturday.

The girls said they knew the character of the house when they went there and Lillian told them she was living with a man who promised to marry her.

SMALL BLAZE THIS MORNING.

The fire department was called out on Luckie street this morning to box 28.

There was a small blaze, which was soon extinguished. The roof of the house was damaged and burned nearly off.

The fire was raging when the company arrived, but they soon had it under their control, and put it out without any serious damage.

The house was a frame one, and burned pretty fast for awhile.



MRS. CHARLES A. COLLIER,
The Wife of Atlanta's Mayor, Who Passed Away This Morning.

DEATH OF MRS. COLLIER

She Passed Away This Morning at 11:45 O'clock Surrounded by Her Family.

DEATH CAME PEACEFULLY

She Leaves a Husband, Seven Children and Many Sorrowing Relatives To Mourn Her Death.

A GENTLE SPIRIT PASSES AWAY

A Sketch of Her Life—She Was the Daughter of William A. Rawson and a Niece of the Late Sidney Root. A Woman Identified with Public Institutions and Charities.

Mrs. Charles A. Collier died at 11:45 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's infirmary, where she had been for a week past.

Shortly after midnight she began to grow gradually worse until the end finally came. She was surrounded by husband, children and other relatives.

Mrs. Collier was stricken with her last illness about three weeks ago. She was removed to the infirmary in order that proper treatment might be given. For several days past she had been in a precarious condition, and death was not unexpected.

When the end came she was surrounded by her husband, daughters and other near relatives, who have watched by her bedside during her illness.

Mrs. Collier was a Miss Susie Rawson, the daughter and only child of William A. Rawson, who moved to Atlanta from Lumpkin county, Georgia. Her mother was a sister of the late Sidney Root. Her near relatives in Atlanta are: Mrs. T. P. Westmoreland, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. H. S. Johnson, Mrs. J. D. Ray, Mr. William C. Rawson and Mr. H. A. Boynton.

She was married to Mr. C. A. Collier in 1871. By the marriage there were seven children who survive her: Julia, Rawson, Henrietta, John, Charles, Eleanor and Louise.

During her life time Mrs. Collier was connected with a great deal of benevolent work and her name was associated with many of the institutions which had for their object the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity and the material welfare of the city. It was with such enterprises as the exposition that she will be remembered for her efforts to promote all such public institutions with which she was connected, that she worked zealously and unceasingly.

She was a woman of the most charming personality, and her sincere devotion to her friends won for her a popularity that few women can attain. But it was at home, that home over which the deepest gloom shall be cast, that she shone with all the truest womanhood which a gentle character and a noble womanhood bring upon earth to bless and gladden life with their sunshine.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.
Mayor Pro Tem W. R. Dimmock has issued a call for a meeting of the council tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking some action on the death of Mrs. Charles A. Collier and to attend the funeral.

The city offices will all be closed on the day of the funeral and all city officials will attend the services in a body.

The arrangements for the funeral will be made this afternoon.

3 BROTHERS WANT OFFICE

Ed Angier Will Get Without Much Opposition the Attorneyship of North Georgia.

ALTON WANTS ANTWERP

So Does Hugh, Who Lives in New York and Will Apply as a Resident of That State.

TO SUCCEED HARVEY JOHNSON

An Unusual Problem Confronts Major McKinley in the Shape of Two Applications for the Same Place from the Same Family—Hugh Has Given His Indorsement to Ed, but Alton and Hugh Are Still Waiting for His Approval.

Washington, March 24.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Angier family, of Atlanta, promises to play a prominent part in the history of these early administration days.

Three of them, brothers, I am informed, have applied before the president for appointment, and their chances of success are quoted as being very fine.

Ed Angier, as I have already wired you, has practically landed his plum—the district attorneyship for the northern district of Georgia. This is one of the best on the Georgia fruit tree, and Angier secured it early. Buck gave him hearty personal and political indorsement, and he had no trouble in landing it. His appointment will go to the senate in a few days.

Now comes the news that Hugh Angier is applying for Harvey Johnson's place as consul at Antwerp. Hugh is widely known in Atlanta; in fact is an Atlanta man. Recently he has been living in New York, where he has a position with the city government. I do not know in what capacity. It is given out here that he has already filed his application for Johnson's shoes and has secured strong republican indorsement from Georgia and New York. His chances of getting the place are said to be not so very bad.

In addition to this, the news came from Georgia that Alton Angier was applying

A FAMILY BURNED UP

Father, Mother, Children and Guest Murdered by Tramps at Paradise Ridge and Their Bodies Cremated in the Flames.

CHARGED AGAINST TRAMPS

Bloodhounds and Detectives on the Trail of the Fiends and the German Colony in Which the Murders Took Place Thoroughly Aroused.

ONE LITTLE BOY IS MISSING

The Known Deaths Thus Far Include Jacob Ade, a Farmer, His Wife, His Daughter Lizzie, and the Ten-Year-Old Daughter of Henry Moirer.

BODIES BURNED TO A CRISP

All About Nashville Recently the Tramps Attracted There by the Approaching Tennessee Centennial Have Been Committing Depredations, and the Suburbs Have Suffered Most—This Last Act of Infamy Likely To Lead to the Vagrants' Extermination.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

A terrible affair is just reported from Paradise Ridge, in this county, a rural settlement thirteen miles from Nashville.

The house of Jacob Ade, a German farmer, was partly burned, and in the ashes were found the charred remains of Ade, his wife, his daughter Lizzie, aged fourteen, and the ten-year-old daughter of Henry Moirer, a neighbor, who was spending the night with the Ades.

Henry Ade, a boy about ten years old, is missing, and no trace can be found of him in any direction.

The bodies were all so badly burned that it was not easy to discover marks of violence on the persons, but it is the undi-



JOLLY TARS VISITED ATLANTA LAST NIGHT.

puted conclusion that they were all murdered before the house was set on fire.

The deed is supposed to have been the work of tramps, who have been very numerous in the vicinity of late.

Officers from Nashville went out to Paradise Ridge early this morning carrying bloodhounds, and every endeavor will be made to discover the perpetrators of the terrible deed.

The community in which the dreadful crime was committed is a German colony. The people are peaceful and law-abiding, engaged mostly in the business of truck-farming.

It is not known that there was any man-

Second Edition

3:30 P. M.

JOLLY TARS IN ATLANTA

Thirteen Members of the Crew of the U. S. Cutter "Marblehead" Pass Through the City.

HOME FROM CUBAN WATERS

Sailors Took in the City Last Night and Tell Some Interesting Stories of the Rebellion.

BAKER'S QUEER TALE RETOLD

He Amuses a Crowd at the Depot with Some Remarks on His Experience on the Marblehead—Declines Maceo Is Still Alive—He Is One of the Jolliest of the Jolly Sailors.

There was quite a unique character in the city last night. He was seen at the union depot entertaining a big crowd, telling a thrilling story of his life.

He is a sailor and says he has planted his foot on every province on the globe. He gives his name as Richard C. Baker and says he is a member of the crew of the United States ship Marblehead.

He was in the English navy for several years, served his full time out and now receives a pension from that government.

He has been in the American navy for five years and says that while with them he has seen all the world that he wants to, and now wants to go to Cuba and have some fun with the Spaniards.

Baker is a rather small man, very dark complexion, a little black moustache, and is tattooed all over his body. Altogether his appearance is rather striking in the suit he wore last night. His jacket was cut very low in front and showed a large star on his breast, tattooed in red and green. There was another star on his right arm, and they both were very conspicuous when he made one of his numerous sweeping gestures.

He talked with a slur and a peculiar accent, which made it still more interesting for the listeners.

"Tell us something about that ship that was lost at sea near Key West," he was asked.

"Well, you see, it was this way. There was a Spanish ship in the United States, and he wanted to go over to Cuba on this ship. You know. He gave the crew liquor pretty freely and got them all pretty well under the wave, and they agreed to allow him to go. The crew was drunk and the ship struck the reef at Key West, and ship and all, including him, went under. We don't have to watch him any more. I'll tell you, you may try, but you can't beat Uncle Sam, till you die."

He grew very interesting as he went along and illustrated his talk with his sweeping gestures, frequently bursting into a hearty laugh at some joke he would crack in the slang of the sailor.

"Well, who are you, what ship are you with and why are you here?" were questions shot at him in quick succession by those present.

"My name is Richard C. Baker and I am now engaged on the steamship Marblehead, which is now in New Orleans waiting orders to advance with ammunition and ship stores aboard. All of our twenty-ton guns are gauged at the angle of 40 degrees, to shoot and kill at the areas of ten miles and penetrate thirteen inches of solid steel."

"I am out on a furlough of twenty-one days and have to report, in case of want, every night where I am. I just say, 'R. C. B., U. S. Marblehead, Atlanta.' That's all. I left Cuba Tuesday night and arrived at New Orleans Saturday night. We were delayed on account of the dense fog at the mouth of the river. Why, it was so thick that we sliced it with a large knife and left it lying in bumps on the side of the boat." Here he gave another of his merry hal-hal's that attracted the attention of every one in the depot.

"The last battle amount to anything down there was fought at Cienfuegos. The Spaniards tried to take the place, but ran out of ammunition and had to retreat. The Cubans charged upon them and killed a great many of the Spaniards. The Cubans will fight until there is not one of them left on the island."

"Spain knows she will lose Cuba and so she goes to work and offers the island to the highest bidder. England wants it on account of Jamaica, but she dares not touch it, for the United States will take a hand then, and that is not what England is hunting for."

SAVS MACEO IS STILL ALIVE.

"Then another big fake is all this stuff about Maceo. They had him shot in the field, in the mountains and dead in prison, and with all this business little Spain ain't got him yet. But he is stronger than ever and still on the gaining hand. Maceo told me boys the other day that he was enjoying the best of health and had no idea of dying. This is his own language. We see him every time we go there. He honors the American flag."

"Everything is ready for action in our line, and the boys all wipe up their guns and pipe up their hammocks closer than ever for the scrap with Spain at last. I notice his determination in bringing out this point. He expects to leave for Cuba at any time and does not know that he will reach Washington before he is telegraphed for and he will have to turn back to New Orleans."

WILL BE PAID IN FULL.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, OF PARIS, HAS AMPLE ASSETS.

Run on the City National Bank Continued for Several Hours—It Was the Small Depositors Who Became Alarmed.

Paris, Tex., March 24.—The Farmers and Merchants' bank, which failed yesterday, has ample assets to pay all its liabilities, and it is believed the bank will reorganize.

The run on the City National bank lasted for several hours. It generally became known that it was small depositors who had become alarmed and that deposits by business men were about equal to the amount drawn out.

Money also came in from other points and tonight there is more money in its vault than ever before, so much so that extra guards have been employed as a matter of precaution.

HER AWFUL VOYAGE.

TEMPLEMORE'S CAPTAIN KILLED

AND MANY SEAMEN INJURED.

She Loses Her Rudder and While Being Towed the Hawser Parts and Sweeps the Deck with Deadly Effect.

London, March 24.—The Dispatch yesterday announced the fact that the British steamer Templemore, from Liverpool for Baltimore, had passed Turkier returning.

The Templemore was spoken on March 9th with her rudder gone and proceeding with a jury rudder to the eastward. Later she was spoken by the steamer Ulstermore, belonging to the same line, which sailed from Liverpool March 7th for Liverpool. The jury rudder of the Templemore had been disabled, and the Ulstermore was requested to tow the former back to London.

A steel hawser was with some difficulty passed to the Templemore, and the two vessels started. On the 11th instant, when there was somewhat of a sea running, the straits on the hawser was very great. As the stern of the Ulstermore was raised by one sea, the bow of the Templemore pitched downward as another sea passed over it, and the hawser parted. The part attached to the Templemore recoiled with the rapidity of a shot from a cannon and swept the deck of the disabled steamer. It struck Captain Swainson and a seaman, killing them instantly.

It also struck Chief Officer Phillips and three other men and broke the legs of all of them. Some damage was done about deck by the flying hawser.

NEW LINE PROJECTED.

The Company Chartered by the Last Legislature Organizes in Selma, Yesterday.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24.

Special to The Evening Constitution.
The last legislature chartered the Alabama River Barge Line and Railroad Company. The purpose of the corporation, as stated, was to build a railroad from Blocton, Bibb county, in the center of the coal fields, to Selma, on the Alabama river; then to put on a line of barges from Selma to Mobile for the purpose of sending the coal to the Gulf.

The company was organized in Selma yesterday with the following officers:

E. C. Machen, of New York, president; W. H. Tidale, of Selma, vice president; B. S. Bibb, of Selma, secretary and treasurer.

The operations will be conducted on a very large scale and the undertaking promised to be very profitable. The coal will have to be hauled only fifty miles by rail and its cost all along the line of the Alabama will be greatly cheapened.

CUBANS TAKE STRONGHOLD

They Capture the Town of Holguin and Cast Gloom in Official Circles.

IS AN IMPORTANT POSITION

Consul General Lee Has Some Sharp Words Regarding Casanas's Case.

"PROCEEDING A GREAT OUTRAGE"

Casanas Was a Resident of Sagua. He Was Registered at Havana as an American Citizen in 1872—Redress Cannot Be Obtained.

New York, March 24.—A special to The Herald from Havana via Tampa says:

The insurgents have captured Holguin, in Santiago de Cuba. The town is a very important one, and the news of its loss has cast a great gloom over the official circles. It is reported that the victorious insurgent forces were those under the command of Calixto Garcia, who has been operating with great vigor in eastern Cuba.

CASANAS'S CASE.

Consul General Lee Has Some Very Severe Things To Say About It.

Havana, March 24.—F. J. Casanas, an American who was arrested on February 13th at Sagua, on what charge has never been divulged, was released today.

The case of Casanas formed part of the correspondence between Consul General Lee and the state department which was sent to the senate on March 1st. General Lee said in a dispatch in connection with this case:

"Proceedings a great outrage. Similar cases here and elsewhere on the island. Redress cannot be obtained here."

Casanas was a resident of Sagua. He was registered at Havana as an American citizen in 1872.

THE GIFT DENIED.

Mr. Rockefeller Refuses Ten Millions More to His Endowment of the Chicago University.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 24.—A flat contradiction was given last night to the story that John D. Rockefeller, patron and founder of the Chicago university, had added \$10,000,000 to his former gifts conditioned on President Harper's remaining with the institution.

Professor Ira M. Price, holding the chair of New Testament Greek in the university, who is now in this city attending a conference looking to the union of the Baptist Young People's Union of America and the Southern wing of that organization, stated to a Southern Associated Press representative that the entire story of Dr. Harper's resignation and the proffered bequest was a pure fiction out of the whole cloth.

EDITOR SENTENCED.

Louis F. Post Will Now Be Sent to Prison and Is Also Very Heavily Fined.

Cleveland, O., November 24.—Louis F. Post, editor of The Recorder, was yesterday sentenced to stand committed until the fine and costs are paid. Post is editor of The Recorder and on the morning of March 17th an editorial appeared in that paper criticizing Judge Lamson for calling a case without the presence in court of one of the attorneys. Mr. Post was brought up for contempt and admitted having written the article.

MINERS MEET.

Mines of the Mesaba Range Will Not Be Represented in the Conference.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—After another meeting of representatives of all mines producing bauxite iron ore in the Lake Superior mining country today, it was announced that the leading interests on the Mesaba range—Baldwin, and the Minnesota Iron Company—were unable to reach an agreement and the mines of the Mesaba will have no part in a pool for 1897.

This means competition between the Mesaba and other ranges and lower prices for ore. A meeting of mine owners of the old range will be held tomorrow and it is the opinion that a pool of the old range mines will be formed.

NO NEW TRAGEDY.

The Boat Found by It Was the One Captain Berri, of the St. Nazaire, Had Left.

Washington, March 24.—The New York papers contain the statement that the boat belonging to the wrecked steamer, St. Nazaire, which was picked up by the steamer Creole, is the same one from which Captain Berri and his three companions were rescued by the schooner Hilde.

Captain Berri says he left his bodies in the boat. That was the number of corpses that floated out of the boat when it was hoisted out of the water.

It was boat No. 2, and that was Captain Berri's boat, so that the Creole's find disclosed no new tragedy.

GRANT'S TOMB INJURED

VANDALS CHIP OFF PIECES APPARENTLY FOR CURIOS.

Work Evidently That of Expert Stone Masons as the Work Was Carefully Done—Wanton Destruction Not the Object.

New York, March 24.—The Herald says this morning: Some vandal, actuated doubtless by a mania for curio collections, desecrated what will be the last resting place of General Grant on Monday night or early yesterday morning by chipping away a considerable quantity of stone from the upper surface of one of the granite pillar blocks which support the head and foot of the great sarcophagus.

From all appearances it was the work of an expert stone cutter and there is every indication that the person who handled the chisel was frightened away before having completed the task he had set himself to do.

The desecration was discovered by Charles S. Cranfield, of the monument company, when he visited the tomb at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The pillar blocks are of a deep reddish brown granite, the same as the sarcophagus itself. Each is four feet long, fourteen inches high and sixteen inches wide across the base. All the surfaces are polished to the highest degree possible, except the top and bottom. It was on one of these rough faces that the injury was done.

Two cuts, one about eight inches long, and the other about two inches shorter, and each about four inches wide, had been rapidly made by apparently by what stonemasons call a granite point. In places fragments had been broken out to a depth of at least an inch and a half. That mere wanton destruction was not the aim is shown by the fact that the vandal did not attack the polished surfaces, which were just as accessible and where the damage would have been irreparable.

ACCEPTS A NEW POSITION.

Mr. Lamar Will Hereafter Be President of the Boscobel College for Young Women.

Anniston, Ala., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. H. G. Lamar, business manager of the Southern Female University and president of the Boscobel College for Young Ladies, a Baptist institution of learning at Nashville, will enter upon his new duties in June.

The accepted offer includes lucrative propositions for the services of Mrs. Lamar, the two Misses Lamar and Misses E. and C. Jones. The two latter are sisters to Mrs. Lamar and have been principals of the university here.

All will go to Nashville as soon as the present school term is ended. Mr. Lamar's school here has been located in the famous Anniston inn and his lease had yet one and a half years to run, but he has arranged matters with the Anniston City Land Company whereby he relinquishes the building.

It is not known yet what disposition will be made of the inn, but it is very probable that a girls' boarding school on a scale even larger than that of the present one will be continued there.

RAINS DOING DAMAGE.

Reports from All Parts of Alabama Bring Information of the Harm Done.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Reports from all sections of the state bring information that the continuous rains during the month have seriously retarded all farm work and will likely interfere seriously with the making of a full crop. As there appears to be no prospect of an early cessation of the rain and it will likely take some weeks for the ground to dry out sufficiently to be worked, the situation is not encouraging for the farmers. There is said to be a fine prospect, however, of a large fruit yield in the state this year.

NOMINATES STEWART.

Pingree Now Controls the Detroit Mayoralty Convention of Republicans.

Detroit, Mich., March 24.—The republican city convention nominated Captain E. A. Stewart for mayor on the first ballot. Governor Pingree made the nominating speech and it was through his personal efforts that Stewart received the nomination.

The opposition made a strong fight with President of the Council Richard as their candidate. Pingree, however, swung the delegates two line, and the vote was: Stewart, 75, Richard, 22.

WANAMAKER A CANDIDATE.

Pennsylvania Business Men Want Him To Try for the State Treasurership.

Philadelphia, March 24.—The Philadelphia branch of the national republican league of business men has requested the former postmaster general, John Wanamaker, to become a candidate for state treasurer before the next republican state convention. A committee from the league called on Mr. Wanamaker today and urged him to grant its request.

Mr. Wanamaker gave the committee no definite answer, but promised to give the matter careful consideration.

PRINCE GEORGE COMMISSIONER

The King of Greece Would Like To Make His Son the Real Ruler of Crete.

London, March 24.—The Chronicle makes an announcement similar to the telegram published by The Morning Leader, but under reserve. Nevertheless it expressed some belief in the general correspondence of the report with the facts.

It is stated that the King of Greece will nominate his son, Prince George, as high commissioner. It is understood that the matter was discussed at the cabinet meeting today.

DEATH OF A LITTLE CHILD.

Little Grace Wilson, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Wilson, died at their home yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. The funeral services were held at Park Street church this morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment was at Westview cemetery.

ARMENIANS BUTCHERED

They Are Cut Down by the Mussulmans and Then Their Houses Pillaged.

FRANCES'S RE-ENFORCEMENTS

The First of Her New Troops To Arrive Have Been Landed from the Ships at Suda.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

They Say the Attitude of the Powers Is Conformable with the Rights and Political Interests of the Porte. Turkey's Solitude for the Peace of the World.

Constantinople, March 24.—In consequence of the troubles at Tokal, in the Sivas district, of Anatolia, Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has sent to the porte the strongest remonstrance that has yet been addressed to the government in an official communication.

The official report of the affair said that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, but the embassies have received reliable information that fully 100 Armenians were massacred. The people were killed while in church. During and after the massacre the Armenian quarter of the city was given over to pillage.

The Turkish newspapers in their comments upon the blockade of Crete remark upon the pacific attitude of the powers toward Turkey. Their attitude, they say, is conformable with the rights and political interests of the porte and furnishes fresh proof in the striking success that has been gained by the Sultan.

It also testifies to the friendship of the powers for the porte and their solicitude for the peace of the world.

FRENCH TROOPS LANDED.

Admiral Canavaro, Commanding the Combined Fleets, Issues a Proclamation.

Canea, March 24.—Three hundred French troops, the first of the re-enforcements ordered to Crete for service, landed at Suda today. Later they marched to this city. Three hundred other French troops will go to Suda, at the eastern end of the island.

Admiral Canavaro, the Italian officer who is by reason of seniority in command of the combined fleets of the powers, has issued a proclamation enjoining the insurgents and Greek troops not to attack the Turkish forts at Kalamata, Suda, Malaxa, Retimo, Candia and Hierapetra, these forts being necessary for the maintenance of order at the ports where the foreign troops will be disembarked.

The proclamation closes with a warning that measures will be taken to ensure respect for it.

It is doubted that the insurgents will pay any heed to the proclamation.

TURKEY'S PROPOSITION.

It Is Said She Has Submitted To Greece Holding Actual Sway While Hers Is Nominal.

London, March 24.—The Morning Leader gives prominence to a private telegram from Paris declaring that the powers have accepted the proposal by the Sultan that King George of Greece, shall occupy and administer the government of Crete, Turkey reserving her imperial power in the island.

The proposal provides that King George shall nominate a high commissioner for the island.

Rumor to the above effect is not new. Its repetition from Paris is accepted with much reserve, as The Morning Leader is not a first-class authority.

NO PART IN THE BLOCKADE

Turkey Is Not Active in It and Her Vessels Are Subject to the Same Restrictions as Any Others.

London, March 24.—In the house of commons today Mr. G. N. Curzon, under foreign secretary, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, said that the government had not received any proposals from Greece looking to a compromise of the powers beyond what was contained in Greece's supplementary note, which had already been made known to the house.

It seems, however, that the Greek minister at Paris had made verbal communications to M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, but none such had been made to the government of Great Britain.

In reply to a question by Mr. John G. S. McNeill, anti-Farmelite, Mr. Curzon said that Turkey was not taking any part in the blockade of Crete ports and that Turkish merchant vessels entering the ports of Crete would be subject to the same restrictions as were imposed upon vessels of other nations.

CZAR SENDS DONATIONS.

He Contributes 50,000 Roubles for the Benefit of the Cretan Refugees.

London, March 24.—The Athens correspondent of The Chronicle telegraphs that M. Onou, the Russian minister, at the audience given yesterday by King George, merely presented to his majesty letters from the czar and the dowager empress of Russia.

The letter of the czar contained 50,000 roubles for the benefit of the Cretan refugees in Athens. M. Onou has just returned from St. Petersburg.

WATERS ARE STILL RISING

The Rivers in the Northwest Show Little Signs of Going Down.

MANY ROADS ARE INUNDATED

The Breaking of an Ice Gorge Causes Another Rise of the Cottonwood.

ICE IN SOME RIVERS GOES OUT

The Flood Is the Worst Since the Terrible One in 1881—Cattle Being Driven Before the Flood—Residences Are Deserted—Dynamite Fails To Break Ice Gorge.

St. Paul, Minn., March 24.—The rivers of southern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota were on the rampage again today. The Cottonwood river rose fifteen feet yesterday and is still rising. This river empties into the Minnesota just below New Ulm, and the great volume caused the Minnesota to back water and force it up at that place. Some of the roads into that city are already inundated and the prospects are that traffic will be cut off from all directions but the west. Everything points to the highest water since 1881. At Mankato to all through Monday night and Tuesday every day and express wagon in the city was engaged in the work of removing the household goods of the people whose houses have been surrounded by the rising waters of the Minnesota.

The river fell rapidly Monday evening when the gorge broke, but another gorge formed and a rise of four feet and a half occurred in a short time. All night cattle were driven across the bridge from North Mankato. On that side one-fourth of the houses have been vacated and the water is running like a mill stream across the main street.

Many houses are under water and one resident has lost his live stock. In Mankato proper the Blue Earth river has flooded part of the commons addition and fifty houses are partly submerged. Most of the families have moved out.

It is the worst flood since 1881. In east Mankato the houses on the river of the new Omaha road embankment are flooded and residents have been obliged to move.

Dynamite has been used on the gorge but without effect. The river is rising rapidly at St. Peter, but the ice is still intact between Mankato and that place.

The ice in the Leaur and Watowan has gone out. The prospects for much higher water is good.

WOMAN DROWNED.

Mrs. Maxey Falls from a Boat While Going About Her Farm.

Sioux City, Ia., March 24.—While endeavoring to escape through the water which surrounded her house, Mrs. Belle Maxey, residing on a farm near the Big Sioux between here and Westfield, fell from a boat and was drowned.

From Canton to Sioux City the river is falling fast. At Canton is a big gorge and a fresh rise may be expected when it goes out.

The gorge at Haggin's Bend, below Yankton, still holds, and is growing worse. If warm weather sets in above a general overflow will be inevitable.

The Jim river is rising, but the cool weather is delaying the thaw. In this city a special council session was held yesterday to arrange for repairs to public improvements ruined by the flood river freshet. The condition of the railroads is improving, but still very bad.

The Sioux City and Northern will be unable to get trains into Sioux City through Thursday. The Milwaukee, the heaviest loser, is minus ten bridges on the Sioux Falls line and two on the Mitchell division.

At Elk Point, S. D., the Sioux river is falling. Thousands of hogs and many cattle have been drowned. The Missouri at that point is stationary and the flood scare is about over.

A GOOD PRACTICE.

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal, dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digesta, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermentation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermentation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and indigestion. One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would surely be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package. Send for free book on stomach diseases to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

"There are only three statutes of women in the United States." "Of course, the public doesn't want any ghastly and unnatural objects as works of art." "Unnatural!" "Yes; women sitting stock still, saying nothing."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Saving deposits of \$1 and up now received by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company, and interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum. If left twelve months.

Maudie—Well, his wealthy aunt did very suddenly.—Spokane Morning Star.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

It Will Assemble on Thursday and a Budget and Tariff Bill Will Be Presented.

ANSWER TO THE DINGLEY BILL

Liberal Party Abandons Its Avowed Intentions Upon Going Into Office.

POLICY TOWARD UNITED STATES

Their Declarations as to Better Relations with This Country Are Evidently Forgotten and a Policy of Actual Non-Intercourse Is Likely To Be Kept Up.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—Parliament will assemble on Thursday of this week. The budget will be introduced early in the session and a tariff bill also. The latter will likely come as a surprise to Canada and to not an inconsiderable portion of the exporters of the United States.

It is foreboded that a considerable reduction will be made in those classes of goods imported which can be readily obtained from Great Britain, and a corresponding increase on those goods forming the bulk of import from the United States. This, it is understood, will be Canada's answer to the Dingley bill.

While the liberal government made the chief planks of its anti-entente platform, the "greatest measure of free trade possible," and "reciprocal trade relations with the United States," they have executed a right-about-face movement, abandoned free trade except as a theory, and dumped all pretensions of "better terms" with the United States.

As the leading organ of the government, The Toronto Globe, put it, if we regard the question as mainly between free trade and protection we shall miss the chief lesson of the situation. That lesson is that we must look to Great Britain, rather than to the United States, as the outlet for our surplus products, and that our system of transportation as well as our tariff must be adjusted in accordance with that condition.

Continuing, The Globe, which is regarded as the mouthpiece of the government, says:

INTO BRITISH MARKET.

"Our business as Canadians is to get our products into the British market so cheap and so good as to be preferred on their merits to those of the United States and other countries. Our business is also to give to those who offer us a free market, all the trade advantages in our power. And this must be done in an intelligent way, not merely with the purpose of making a show of hostility to our neighbors."

"Our object should be not to show resentment against them, but to strengthen ourselves, to make ourselves more and more independent of the notions of American legislators and of changes in American public opinion."

While here and there may be raised an occasional voice against the views given above, there is hardly room for doubting the response which Canada will give to the new policy. It will be one of emphatic approval; as unanimous, almost, as has been the demand for an alien labor law and a contract labor law to enable Canada to meet out to the citizens of the United States treatment identical with that which has been received at the hands of the immigration inspectors employed by the United States government.

It appears almost certain that the government's attitude has changed from that of patient prayer for reciprocity with the United States to one which foreshadows an actual policy of non-intercourse.

TRANSVAAL EXAMINATION

It Is Continued in London by Questioning a Former Cape Colony Official.

London, March 24.—The examination of W. Z. Schreiner, formerly attorney general for the Cape Colony in the ministry of Cecil Rhodes, was continued by the parliamentary south African committee.

Schreiner said that President Kruger always works for republican principles and wants the flag of the south American republic to be that of a free nation.

It is Kruger's idea, Mr. Schreiner said, that there shall always be a close union between the Transvaal and some great sea power and he would like no sea power to be allied with better than England. In the event of war between England and the Transvaal, the Dutch in the Cape Colony if they understood what was best for themselves would be with England, but blood was thicker than water and they would doubtless take the side of the Transvaal.

PROMINENT MAN DIES.

Dr. John Crawford, at One Time Democratic Chairman of Clarke County, Dead.

Athens, Ga., March 24.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Dr. John Crawford, for several years a prominent druggist here and at one time chairman of the democratic executive committee of Clarke county, died this morning at his home in this city.

His remains were carried today to Kingston, Ga., where they will be interred.

DEATH OF MRS. PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Cora Phillips died of pneumonia yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 210 Back street.

The burial took place this morning at 11 o'clock at Decatur.

She was the wife of Mr. Phillips, with the Southern railway. She was twenty-six years of age and very highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Mrs. Muscous—Did you have much trouble in learning to sing so beautifully? Mrs. Muscous—Yes, especially with the southerners.—Atlanta.

AMERICA DEAR TO POPE.

HE HAS TENDER FEELINGS FOR THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Says He Will Never Cease To Pray That the Almighty Will Always Smile Upon This Glorious Country.

Rome, March 24.—"I have offered this mass to our Heavenly Father praying His blessing upon America," said the pope after the conclusion of his service today.

Among the worshippers were 100 sailors of the cruiser San Francesco, the flagship of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, who arrived today from Naples. They were accompanied by Mr. O'Connell, the rector of the American college, who translated the pope's address to them as it was uttered.

"I am pleased to grant an audience to American sailors," the pope continued, "as a testimonial of my paternal esteem and affection for the whole American people, who are always dear to my heart and for whom I have never ceased and never shall cease to pray God, who by providential signs does now manifest and in the future will manifest His good will to America even as does his vicar. Continue your voyage, treasure as a happy souvenir of it this audience. May God guard you amid the storms of the ocean."

After mass the pope passed through the ranks of the sailors, blessed them and assured them that he was much touched by their homage.

As he retired the sailors gave three cheers.

The officers warmly thanked Mr. O'Connell for his kindly attentions to the men. Bourke Cockran, of New York, was present in the audience.

NINETEEN NEW DENTISTS.

Southern Dental College Graduating Exercises Held at the Grand Last Night.

Last night at the Grand opera house nineteen young students of dentistry received their diplomas and are now legal-ized extractors of teeth.

An elaborate programme was arranged for the graduates and the many hundreds who gathered in the opera house enjoyed the evening. It is the custom never to give out the names of the bachelors until the night the diplomas are delivered. This is the most interesting part of the evening's programme.

There were many young members of the Southern Dental college who had been in the service for the honors, and just how all of them stood was a thing known only to the dean of the faculty, J. H. Foster, of Alabama, was named as the first honor man in the country, the thirteenth brightest lawyers and amended so that there was not a flaw where they might conflict with the government.

Even the care of a test case was reported to, He would not say, on account of not having the full text of the decision, what action, if any, would be taken by the Joint Traffic Association, and would have to wait until the decision was made clear before explaining the Joint Traffic Association's position in the light of this decision.

DECISION A SURPRISE.

Several well-known officers of railroads which are members of the Joint Traffic Association frankly admitted that the trans-Missouri Traffic Association decision was so unexpected that they had not yet had time to consider whether it would apply to the Joint Traffic Association or not.

They cited the fact that the recent decision of Judge Wallace declared the association did not violate the anti-trust law, but the general opinion seemed to be that the Joint Traffic Association will not necessarily be forced to abandon its agreement because of the decision in the trans-Missouri association. Some modification may, however, be made.

William Butler Duncan, who is chairman of the board of directors of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, said when asked for his opinion:

"While I cannot say that the decision in any way affects the legality of the Joint Traffic Association's agreement, I can say that I sincerely hope that there may be sufficient difference in the agreements of the trans-Missouri and some rate of the Joint Traffic Association to make distinction. The Joint traffic agreement was the product of the best legal minds that could be procured. It was thought to be within every law, and if it is not it is a matter to be deplored

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.Evening Constitution Local
Department Telephone 709

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK. 10 cents
BY THE YEAR. \$4.00
By Mail, postage prepaid \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them at 7 AM. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION delivered to any address in the United States for one week. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

Up!
Up!!
Up!!!

Further Every Day

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for, exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

4560 Greater Each Day

On an average during the first three weeks in March than during the same time in February

Still Greater

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for, exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

2711 Greater Each Day

On an average in February than each day in the previous month, January.

It Is Growing All the Time!

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 24, 1897.

AN INJUSTICE.

The Evening Journal seems to be greatly troubled about the presence of Mr. S. M. Inman in this city. It constantly intimates that his visit here is part of a scheme to assist Mr. Joel Hurt. It has conspicuously announced that Mr. Inman is not a citizen of Atlanta as he has taken up his residence in New York.

Mr. Inman is so well known in Atlanta that any such covert attack is recognized by the public as being unjust to a good man, a good citizen and a Christian gentleman.

Mr. Inman has been absent from Atlanta for a few months, being detained in New York in settling the estate of his dead brother, the late John H. Inman. He has never announced that he had given up his citizenship here; but on the contrary, has stated that it was his intention to return. But suppose Mr. Inman was not a citizen, but a stranger. He has large investments in Atlanta and has done as much, if not more, for the upbuilding of the city than any man in it. The firm of which he is the head, located here when Atlanta was almost a village, and it has grown to be one of the largest cotton-bales in the world. More than one-half of the net profits of this great concern, drawn from North Carolina to Texas, have been invested in Atlanta property. The house is still doing business at the same old stand; and yet Mr. Inman cannot come to his home, after an absence of six months, without being tormented with suggestions that he has come "to help Mr. Joel Hurt."

In reference to the transfer matter—that question is now under consideration by a competent committee of the city council. It will make a thorough investigation and report the facts. The committee is a fair one, composed of some of the best members of the council. It will report to the city not any individual, but after investigation of the facts, the transfer system is deemed just and advisable, the ordinance will be so reported. If, on the other hand, it is found that the proposed change will seriously cripple the street car companies, we believe there are men on the committee who will vote accordingly.

In the meantime all the facts, pro and con, bearing upon the question should be ascertained, and the public should be fully informed concerning them.

AN INTERESTING PARALLEL.

Shortly after the dedication of General Grant's tomb in New York, on the 23rd of month a stately monument to General Washington will be dedicated in Philadelphia.

As the Pennsylvania division of the national guard cannot be present at both events, The Philadelphia Inquirer advises the guard to abandon its New York trip, and to turn its course to the Inquirer makes the following comparison between the two great military leaders:

"Even the most enthusiastic admirer of General Grant must admit that George Washington is still 'first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen,' and if there is to be a choice between the guards' presence at the New York ceremonies and the Philadelphia ceremonies, the unweaving of the Washington monument should come first.

"Moreover, the Washington monument, which will be unveiled in Fairmount park early this spring, is much more important, considered purely as a work of art, than the Grant monument. The Washington monument has cost well on to half a million dollars. A Pennsylvania organization, the State Society of the Cincinnati, for more than half a century has been saving the funds with which to erect this monument, and the fact that it has not gone about begging for money should not lessen appreciation of its gifts to the state.

"Without subtracting from the merit of General Grant as a soldier, it must be conceded that he holds no such place in the affections of the people or in the sober judgment of history as General Washington.

SPRING HOUSE-CLEANING

IN HIGH OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Some Department Clerks Are Doctors and Some Are Ministers—Business Interests of Others—The President of the National Baseball League Is in the Treasury and a Department Clerk Is Doorkeeper at a Theater—Others Are Money-Lenders and Some Have Large Interests in Real Estate.

(Copyright.)

Washington, March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution. In the thrift for public office, which cannot be quenched under ordinary conditions by the heads of the government departments here, attention has been called to certain facts about the clerks in the departments which may result in a partial reorganization of the government service. There will be brought to the attention of the new cabinet officers and their assistants the fact that a great many of the men who are drawing pay from the government have lucrative employment elsewhere. Some of them have professions in which they are moderately successful. It will be argued that while there are so many men in actual need of employment of some kind, it is hardly fair for the government to be paying salaries to men who have other sources of income greater than their positions under the government.

It is not a wholly logical position to take, but it is quite as defensible as the stand which the department people make against employing more than one member of a family. There is no absolute rule prohibiting the employment of husband and wife in the government service; but orders to that effect have been issued in some of the departments under other administrations; and there is a tacit understanding of ancient date that one member of a family in a government clerkship is enough. The civil service commission discourages the employment of man and wife, and the feeling on the subject is so general that when two people in the departments get married they have concealed their relations for years in some cases.

The objection to having two members of a family in the departments is not based on anything but the feeling that one government salary in a family is enough. This is no more or less sentiment than the proposition that a man or woman who has a comfortable income from some other occupation ought not to hold down a government job to the exclusion of a person who has no means of making a living.

Of course if a thousand clerks were removed today it would only make room for a like number of men and women who had passed the civil service examination, and the political situation would not be improved by the removal. But it is quite possible for the president to modify the order of his predecessor putting all the clerks under civil service rules, so as to permit the reinstatement of the clerks who have been removed in the past four years. Most of these clerks were republicans and it would be something to get them back into place.

All Washington is familiar with the "sundown" man. He is a man who in government employ, who has a profession which he practices after his hours at the department are over. There are "sundown doctors" and even "sundown ministers." The law affecting the hours of labor of the clerks makes it possible for these people to have two occupations. The government has no right to exact more than a certain number of hours of them. They know that they will be released from their desks at 4 o'clock promptly, and that not even a great national calamity could keep them there against their will.

So the "sundown doctor" can fix his office hours at 5 to 8:30 in the morning and 4:30 to whatever hour he is pleased to name in the evening and be reasonably sure of keeping his engagements. Of course he is under a great many disadvantages in meeting the competition of the regular practitioners. He cannot call on patients during the day and most of his business must be transacted in his office. But he is not under the necessity of making a living by his profession as the regular practitioner is, and that is a decided advantage. The regular physicians have made war on the "sundown doctors" for many years, and under the last administration they persuaded the secretary of the interior to issue an order forbidding the clerks in his department to practice as physicians. That gave the clerks the option of abandoning their surreptitious practice or giving up their clerical positions. Most of them gave up the precarious practice for the substantial and certain clerical income.

By the way, there is another form of competition against which the Washington doctors protest among themselves. It is the competition of the surgeons of the army, navy and marine hospitals. The arrangement by which these gentlemen are permitted to work up a private practice is an excellent thing for the government; because it enables the government to obtain the services of men who could not be restricted to the official pay.

The government does not pay specialists well and it obtains the services of many scientists only because they are permitted to do work outside the departments and so to eke out their incomes. But it is hard for the Washington physician, who has to rely on the private practice he can work up, to come constantly into competition with men who have comfortable government salaries as well as the prestige of their official positions. Besides, the services the official surgeons have to render army and navy officers in the performance of their official duties lessen largely the possible number of patients.

There is a little compensation in the fact that the army and navy surgeons are likely to be ordered away on short notice. Dr. O'Reilly, who was Mr. Cleveland's physician during the first years of his term, ended, is to go to a western post on his return from the trip he is now making in Europe. The official surgeons fight against these transfers and bring every influence to bear at the departments to prevent them.

An interesting case which has been attracting attention in treasury department circles for some time is that of Surgeon Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, who was the surgeon general of the service for many years. He had an offer to go to Chicago to edit a medical journal and at the same time the promise of a position in a medical college. He did not want to give up his government income, so he made an arrangement with one of his

subordinates, Dr. Walter Wyman. Under this arrangement, he used his influence to get for Wyman the promotion to the head of the service and he went back into Wyman's place.

Wyman then assigned him to Chicago, with the understanding that he was to be permitted to remain there indefinitely in charge of the local marine hospital. Wyman seems to have forgotten the promise he made or to have ignored it, for after a few years he ordered Hamilton to San Francisco. Hamilton appealed to the secretary of the treasury setting forth the agreement he had with Wyman, but Secretary Carlisle upheld the Wyman order and Hamilton was forced to choose between resigning and giving up his lucrative practice and outside business in Chicago. A bitter feud has resulted and Hamilton has published a pamphlet giving his side of the case.

Not all of the sundowners are doctors. There are ministers, theatricals men, real estate agents, money lenders, builders, newspaper correspondents and boarding house keepers among them. Few of the ministers in the department follow their calling regularly, though some of them do evangelistic work. But there are many retired ministers in the departments as well as in congress; and occasionally they fill a pulpit or conduct a prayer meeting in an emergency. The other professional and business men and women follow their occupations regularly in what time the government gives them outside their clerical duties. One of the most conspicuous men among the government clerks is "Nick" Young, the president of the National Baseball league, who received not long ago in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with professional baseball a magnificent silver service.

Mr. Young is a clerk in the treasury and he never attends to baseball in business hours. Another veteran clerk is the doorkeeper of one of the theaters of the Frohman syndicate. His work in the department and he can tell interesting stories of war-time in the departments. Some years ago a well-known attorney who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

A great many department clerks are correspondents for newspapers, but they are not in competition with the regular correspondents, because the papers for which they work could not afford to send regular correspondents to Washington. It was one of the employees of the department of justice who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

A great many department clerks are correspondents for newspapers, but they are not in competition with the regular correspondents, because the papers for which they work could not afford to send regular correspondents to Washington. It was one of the employees of the department of justice who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

A great many department clerks are correspondents for newspapers, but they are not in competition with the regular correspondents, because the papers for which they work could not afford to send regular correspondents to Washington. It was one of the employees of the department of justice who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

A great many department clerks are correspondents for newspapers, but they are not in competition with the regular correspondents, because the papers for which they work could not afford to send regular correspondents to Washington. It was one of the employees of the department of justice who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

SPRING HOUSE-CLEANING
IN HIGH OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Some Department Clerks Are Doctors and Some Are Ministers—Business Interests of Others—The President of the National Baseball League Is in the Treasury and a Department Clerk Is Doorkeeper at a Theater—Others Are Money-Lenders and Some Have Large Interests in Real Estate.

(Copyright.)

Washington, March 24. Special to The Evening Constitution. In the thrift for public office, which cannot be quenched under ordinary conditions by the heads of the government departments here, attention has been called to certain facts about the clerks in the departments which may result in a partial reorganization of the government service. There will be brought to the attention of the new cabinet officers and their assistants the fact that a great many of the men who are drawing pay from the government have lucrative employment elsewhere. Some of them have professions in which they are moderately successful. It will be argued that while there are so many men in actual need of employment of some kind, it is hardly fair for the government to be paying salaries to men who have other sources of income greater than their positions under the government.

It is not a wholly logical position to take, but it is quite as defensible as the stand which the department people make against employing more than one member of a family. There is no absolute rule prohibiting the employment of husband and wife in the government service; but orders to that effect have been issued in some of the departments under other administrations; and there is a tacit understanding of ancient date that one member of a family in a government clerkship is enough. The civil service commission discourages the employment of man and wife, and the feeling on the subject is so general that when two people in the departments get married they have concealed their relations for years in some cases.

The objection to having two members of a family in the departments is not based on anything but the feeling that one government salary in a family is enough. This is no more or less sentiment than the proposition that a man or woman who has a comfortable income from some other occupation ought not to hold down a government job to the exclusion of a person who has no means of making a living.

Of course if a thousand clerks were removed today it would only make room for a like number of men and women who had passed the civil service examination, and the political situation would not be improved by the removal. But it is quite possible for the president to modify the order of his predecessor putting all the clerks under civil service rules, so as to permit the reinstatement of the clerks who have been removed in the past four years. Most of these clerks were republicans and it would be something to get them back into place.

All Washington is familiar with the "sundown" man. He is a man who in government employ, who has a profession which he practices after his hours at the department are over. There are "sundown doctors" and even "sundown ministers." The law affecting the hours of labor of the clerks makes it possible for these people to have two occupations. The government has no right to exact more than a certain number of hours of them. They know that they will be released from their desks at 4 o'clock promptly, and that not even a great national calamity could keep them there against their will.

So the "sundown doctor" can fix his office hours at 5 to 8:30 in the morning and 4:30 to whatever hour he is pleased to name in the evening and be reasonably sure of keeping his engagements. Of course he is under a great many disadvantages in meeting the competition of the regular practitioners. He cannot call on patients during the day and most of his business must be transacted in his office. But he is not under the necessity of making a living by his profession as the regular practitioner is, and that is a decided advantage. The regular physicians have made war on the "sundown doctors" for many years, and under the last administration they persuaded the secretary of the interior to issue an order forbidding the clerks in his department to practice as physicians. That gave the clerks the option of abandoning their surreptitious practice or giving up their clerical positions. Most of them gave up the precarious practice for the substantial and certain clerical income.

By the way, there is another form of competition against which the Washington doctors protest among themselves. It is the competition of the surgeons of the army, navy and marine hospitals. The arrangement by which these gentlemen are permitted to work up a private practice is an excellent thing for the government; because it enables the government to obtain the services of men who could not be restricted to the official pay.

The government does not pay specialists well and it obtains the services of many scientists only because they are permitted to do work outside the departments and so to eke out their incomes. But it is hard for the Washington physician, who has to rely on the private practice he can work up, to come constantly into competition with men who have comfortable government salaries as well as the prestige of their official positions. Besides, the services the official surgeons have to render army and navy officers in the performance of their official duties lessen largely the possible number of patients.

There is a little compensation in the fact that the army and navy surgeons are likely to be ordered away on short notice. Dr. O'Reilly, who was Mr. Cleveland's physician during the first years of his term, ended, is to go to a western post on his return from the trip he is now making in Europe. The official surgeons fight against these transfers and bring every influence to bear at the departments to prevent them.

An interesting case which has been attracting attention in treasury department circles for some time is that of Surgeon Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, who was the surgeon general of the service for many years. He had an offer to go to Chicago to edit a medical journal and at the same time the promise of a position in a medical college. He did not want to give up his government income, so he made an arrangement with one of his

subordinates, Dr. Walter Wyman. Under this arrangement, he used his influence to get for Wyman the promotion to the head of the service and he went back into Wyman's place.

Wyman then assigned him to Chicago, with the understanding that he was to be permitted to remain there indefinitely in charge of the local marine hospital. Wyman seems to have forgotten the promise he made or to have ignored it, for after a few years he ordered Hamilton to San Francisco. Hamilton appealed to the secretary of the treasury setting forth the agreement he had with Wyman, but Secretary Carlisle upheld the Wyman order and Hamilton was forced to choose between resigning and giving up his lucrative practice and outside business in Chicago. A bitter feud has resulted and Hamilton has published a pamphlet giving his side of the case.

Not all of the sundowners are doctors. There are ministers, theatricals men, real estate agents, money lenders, builders, newspaper correspondents and boarding house keepers among them. Few of the ministers in the department follow their calling regularly, though some of them do evangelistic work. But there are many retired ministers in the departments as well as in congress; and occasionally they fill a pulpit or conduct a prayer meeting in an emergency. The other professional and business men and women follow their occupations regularly in what time the government gives them outside their clerical duties. One of the most conspicuous men among the government clerks is "Nick" Young, the president of the National Baseball league, who received not long ago in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with professional baseball a magnificent silver service.

Mr. Young is a clerk in the treasury and he never attends to baseball in business hours. Another veteran clerk is the doorkeeper of one of the theaters of the Frohman syndicate. His work in the department and he can tell interesting stories of war-time in the departments. Some years ago a well-known attorney who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

A great many department clerks are correspondents for newspapers, but they are not in competition with the regular correspondents, because the papers for which they work could not afford to send regular correspondents to Washington. It was one of the employees of the department of justice who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

A great many department clerks are correspondents for newspapers, but they are not in competition with the regular correspondents, because the papers for which they work could not afford to send regular correspondents to Washington. It was one of the employees of the department of justice who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

A great many department clerks are correspondents for newspapers, but they are not in competition with the regular correspondents, because the papers for which they work could not afford to send regular correspondents to Washington. It was one of the employees of the department of justice who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

A great many department clerks are correspondents for newspapers, but they are not in competition with the regular correspondents, because the papers for which they work could not afford to send regular correspondents to Washington. It was one of the employees of the department of justice who had some business before the department of justice came to Washington from a western city. In the evening he accompanied a friend to a variety theater of a class he probably would not have visited at home. He did not expect to see any one he knew. As he entered, some one said: "Right this way, Mr. Blank. Let me see your seat check."

He and his companion went to the department of justice who acted as head usher at this theater every night.

GOOD AFTERNOON MR. NORTHERN.

WHEN GEORGIA WAS QUITE YOUNG AND GAY.



EX-GOV. WM. J. NORTHERN.

On a bright spring day like this the appearance of Ex-Governor Northern on Peachtree street indicates an early summer and a prosperous spring. He is almost sixty-three years old, but doesn't look it. When the people of Jones county heard a baby squall in the Northern mansion on the morning of July 8, 1835, they rejoiced in the knowledge that Jones county was some day going to furnish Georgia with a governor. The baby grew and waxed politically strong, romped through Mercer university and took the first thing in sight—which happened to be the governorship. Some people are sorry that the presidency wasn't lying around loose just then, or a United States senatorship. Mr. Northern didn't have enough constituents to make the office worth his while, so he started the Georgia Immigration and Investment Company, and as its president has already sent over 50,000 inhabitants into Wilcox, Irwin and other south Georgia counties. Give him a few years more and he will depopulate much of the northern states. All Atlanta knows and loves him, and Peachtree street will smile on him as an old friend today.

Constitutional Amendments

JUST FOR HER.

I saw the postmark on the note
And I was glad to see
The tender, touching words she wrote,
"Write something just for me!"
And then I sat and mused a spell,
I heard the sea-gull's cry,
And watched the waters sink and swell
Beneath the saffron sky.
Again I read those wistful words,
Whose accents, fair and free,
Were sweeter than the songs of birds,
"Write something just for me!"
I fancy once again I stood
Beneath the mossy boughs
And heard the songsters of the wood
Exchange their caroled notes.
The light shone in her soft gray eyes
That matched the calm gray sea,
I caught those plaintive, pleading sighs,
"Write something just for me!"
And I have been dreaming here tonight
And I have seen once more
The flash of old St. Simon's light
Along the shining shore.
And I have scribbled these rugged lines
Here, while I longed to be
With her whose message from the pines,
"Write something just for me!"
And though 'tis but a homely scrawl,
With many a blot and blur,
She'll take the intention for the deed,
'Tis written just for her!

Montgomery M. Folson.

BEGINNING AT THE BOTTOM.

"I'll tell you, it did my heart good to see those ladies of the educational branch of the Federation of Women's Clubs assembled in the kindergarten garden on the other day," remarked Professor Glenn. "That is the greatest work in which they have yet engaged, and is the one that will bear the richest fruit. I saw those wealthy society ladies there and heard them discussing their plans and I find that they have planted in this city three free kindergartens for the education and training of the little ones."

"It is a great and noble work. I am informed that those same ladies have a habit of going the rounds through the poorer quarters of the city and entering the lowly abodes of those who belong to the toiling masses and even below the toilers, and that they are carrying forward the work of enlightenment."

"I told them then, and I stick to the proposition, while I would not take one cent from the fund for the support of the high schools, still, if it were left to me to declare which I would take from in an emergency, where the existence of either was at stake, I would say take it out of the high school and add it to the kindergarten."

"Between the ages of three and seven, when the mind is plastic and impressions are made, is the time to lay the foundations of an education. It is then that character is formed, and the impressions made in that formative period linger longest in the mind."

"The influence of those women must make itself felt sooner or later on the boards of education. If it is not done simply through the results of their work, it matters little whether it comes by act of the legislature or not, but such work as theirs shows for itself and no body of men can remain entirely oblivious of it."

"I cited the case of Mrs. Cooper, who married a kinsman of the author. Her husband died and left her with one little child and she went west to seek a living. She began teaching infant classes in San Francisco, and during the course of her splendid career twenty thousand children passed through her hands and not one of them went astray."

"Every one of the children that were pupils under her grew up and made honorable men and women. It was a record of which any man or woman might be proud, especially when it is considered that her mission was among the classes whence come the majority of the criminals."

"Thousands and thousands of dollars did that noble woman handle in the course of her work. Others saw and recognized the good that she was doing, and they contributed liberally of their wealth to aid her in the work. The results exceeded even her own expectations, and she died a few months ago, honored and revered by all who ever came in contact with her helpful and helpful influence."

"That is just the kind of work that must be done here. There are hundreds of little hearts starving for the healthful nutriment that they do not and cannot receive."

The Inside Story.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. "Why, in the name of common sense are you building those storm doors right in the hall, Henpeck?" asked a neighbor. "One would think the storm came from the inside in place of out."

"They do my boy—the severest ones," replied Henpeck. "That's why I build the doors."

"And the neighbor, knowing Mr. Henpeck, understood."

WHEN GEORGIA WAS QUITE YOUNG AND GAY.

Rummaging among the old documents in the archives of the department of state Colonel Thomas ran across of a very peculiar document. It is old and yellow, bears date 1822. It was perused by one Amos Jackson, who has been engaged in some sort of business transactions with Captain Horatio Marbury, a redoubtable leader of the Georgia troops during the days that tried men's souls and tired their soles, who had been chosen as one of the first secretaries of state after the close of the war. The letter is written in rhyme and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir:
"Have you seen the good man who was to pay fees,
Or grants which passed the office with 'vase'?"

It being three days since they were taken out
The money, I think, is received no doubt;
And altho' the man being subject to drink,
The treasurer informs, and certainly true,
The fees he has discharged and that unto you.

Then say, Mr. Secretary, prithee bring here
Two dollars charged unto you I declare,
A receipt common or special I will give,
Pray come, Mr. Secretary, pay and receive.

"Captain Marbury. A. J."
A JOLLY OLD CAMPAIGNER.

This same old Captain Marbury was a gay old campaigner as a long bill of his, dated July 8, 1822, will attest. It is yellow with age and much handling but perfectly legible, as the handwriting of business men of that day is. It is a receipt for a bill of exchange in ordinary clerical work these days. The bill amounts to over \$300, and there are various items charged, but most conspicuous are "34 gal. brandy," "1 gal. spirits" and other drinkables that occur at frequent intervals on the account.

The brandy cost \$3 per half gallon and other liquors in proportion. It is curious to note the prices charged for goods in those days in Savannah, the future metropolis of southern Georgia. Black pepper sold for 75 cents a pound, salt for two dollars per bushel, molasses 634 cents per gallon, sugar 25 cents a pound—that was before the days of sugar cane growing in Georgia—and "lavender compound" whatever that might have been, at 25 cents a bottle.

Colonel Candler is of the opinion that the lavender compound was some sort of a scented commodity used on the hair, but that is just a matter of conjecture, and it may be possible that the present secretary of state is disposed to poke fun at his predecessor for his vanity.

HE RAISED HOGS.
Captain Marbury was evidently a successful hog raiser as he paid his bill with a check for \$300, largely in pork at 4 cents a pound.

It seems queer to see trace chains, plow lines, skeins of thread and other little odds and ends charged on a bill for a scented commodity used on the hair, but that is just a matter of conjecture, and it may be possible that the present secretary of state is disposed to poke fun at his predecessor for his vanity.

One can well imagine old Marbury, with his knee breeches and his three cornered hat, ideas are changing on each score and for an ordinary mortal struggling around and swearing at the clerks in his office and between nips of choice French brandy

olive amid their own surroundings.

"I am glad that the women of Atlanta have taken up the work. I am glad that it has come from the so-called society women who are better able to appreciate and to contribute to the welfare of the whole state. They better understand the deprivations of the poorer and humbler classes and they can see the need of it better."

"Our school system will never be what it should be until the kindergarten idea is adopted more extensively. People will have to begin at the beginning and build up, and unless they lay the right sort of a foundation, the beginning the superstructure will be faulty."

"The mistake has been constantly made and perpetuated in the primary grades and expending all

THIEVES IN WEST POINT

Tramps Infest the Town and Frequent Losses Are Reported To Have Occurred.

MR. MELTON'S HOUSE ENTERED

The House Is Entered by Means of a Window and a Large Sum Is Taken.

MANY OTHER ROBBERIES OCCUR

Two Suspicious Characters Are Given Warning That They Must Leave the Town Within Twenty-Four Hours or They Will Be Arrested.

West Point, March 24. Special To The Evening Constitution.

West Point has been suffering from an epidemic of tramps which have not only a great nuisance but have also, it is believed, been the authors of many small robberies that have been committed here.

The people of this place have decided to act vigorously. This action was due to a final robbery that occurred at the residence of Stanley Melton, in which a large sum of money was abstracted.

There have been also several other thefts that have not been small, but the loss Mr. Melton has sustained is the largest of any.

The robbers of the Melton residence entered by means of a front window.

Suspicion rested upon two strangers who have been in the city for several days in the guise of sign painters.

The people have given them warning to leave the city within twenty-four hours under pain of arrest.

MINISTER EXONERATED

REV. CHURCH REINSTATED BY THE NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

His Severe Attack Upon the Blind Tigers Was Probably the Cause of the Charges Against Him.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special To The Evening Constitution.

Rev. Felix L. Church, of this city, has been reinstated in the North Georgia Methodist conference after a suspension of over fifteen months.

Mr. Church was at the time of his suspension serving several churches near Dalton.

Charges of immoral conduct of a repulsive nature were preferred against him and he was suspended from the ministry pending an investigation of these charges.

Under the rules of the Methodist church, he has been given a trial before two committees and both times has been exonerated.

At the session of the last committee it was discovered that the charges against Mr. Church were in all probability the result of his attack upon the liquor business, blind tigers and the like, and that the attempt was made to break down his standing in the ministry.

Mr. Church will be given an appointment in the conference as soon as a vacancy occurs.

MILES'S STATEMENT.

He Says Every Precaution Is Being Taken To Avoid Accidents at the Austell Building.

Contractor Miles, who is directing the work on the Austell building, says that every precaution is being taken to avoid accidents by the falling of timber, bricks and material from the building.

He says that no accidents of a serious nature have occurred and that the workmen on the building have been very careful in handling material above the sidewalk.

In speaking of the accident at the building told in yesterday's Evening Constitution, he said it occurred by the accidental falling of a piece of brick to the street from an upper window.

One of the workmen accidentally knocked a piece of brick off the building and it fell to the street below, striking a pedestrian on the head and injuring him. His wound was quickly dressed and he is now all right.

Mr. Miles says the big derricks at the building are worked inside the building and that they do not swing over the street. He says the accident mentioned was of slight consequence and that the injured man is satisfied.

WOMAN TO CARRY MAIL.

A Long Island Girl Gets a Contract by Underbidding the Man Who Holds It.

Port Washington, N. Y., March 24.—The contract to carry the mail from this place to Great Neck, a distance of twelve miles, has been awarded to Miss Edie Crocker from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1901.

She will have to make twelve round trips every week. Miss Crocker succeeds Edward Baxter, who has carried the mails for fifteen years. She underbid him about 10 cents a day.

MOTHER! Thesweetest and the most expressive word in the English language and the one about which the most tender and holy recollections cluster is that of Mother—the word which the mother of the tender years; yet the life of every expectant mother is beset with great danger.

as she Nature in the change taking place that the Mother is enabled to look forward without dread or gloomy forebodings to the hour when the life of the new-born child, and she is left stronger after than before confinement.

Bank by Mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Book to "Expectant Mothers" will be mailed free on request, to any lady, containing the valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

The Best Preparation Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TERRELL GETS FIFTEEN YEARS

He Tried To Kill Miss Wilkinson on Ivy Street.

THEN FIRED AT OFFICER IVY

He Entered a Plea of Guilty on Two Charges This Morning and Judge Candler Gave Him a Heavy Sentence—Miss Wilkinson on the Stand.

John Terrell, the negro who fired a bullet at Miss Wilkinson on Houston street and then engaged in a pitched battle with Patrolman Ivy, will have ample opportunity to repent for his rash deed before he serves his sentence in the penitentiary.

This morning he entered a plea of guilty before Judge Candler and received fifteen years at hard labor as his punishment.

Several weeks ago Terrell attempted to steal a ham from the boarding house on Houston street conducted by Miss Wilkinson. When he was discovered Miss Wilkinson called on him to drop the ham and leave.

For reply Terrell drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim, fired a bullet which barely missed her head.

"He shot at me to kill me," said Miss Wilkinson, on the witness stand this morning. "I tried to protect my premises and I came very near being killed for my trouble. The bullet just missed my head."

After Terrell fired at Miss Wilkinson he turned and fled up Houston street, closely followed by Mounted Officer Ivy. There was an exchange of shots and a regular pitched battle ensued. Terrell was finally brought to bay after being badly wounded.

"What have you to say to all of this, Terrell?" asked Judge Candler, after Miss Wilkinson and Officer Ivy had made their statements. "You are guilty enough now to send you up for life. I could easily give you forty years on the strength of the charges you have pleaded guilty to."

"I never shot at no white woman," said Terrell, sullenly. "I shot at the negro, and then I shot at the policeman because he shot at me first. I ain't a-pleadin' guilty to stealing of the ham, Judge, you know."

Solicitor Hill remarked that Terrell had stated he was just out of the penitentiary and wanted to go back for a long time.

"Well, we'll gratify his desire, then," said Judge Candler. "I will give him seven years in one case and eight years in the other. Mark him up for fifteen years, Mr. Sheriff."

PROPOSE TO LIQUIDATE.

Stockholders of Georgia Security and Banking Co. Held an Important Session Yesterday.

The stockholders of the Georgia Security and Banking Co. held an important session called meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr. A. L. Waldo, who has been acting temporarily as treasurer since the resignation of Cashier J. H. Smith.

The meeting was called by President H. H. Cabaniss and a plan to go into liquidation was discussed at length, but little was accomplished in this direction, as the minority stockholders made the charge that the majority holders were attempting to freeze them out.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. H. Cabaniss at 2:30 o'clock. There were present, among others, Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, representing sixty-two shares of stock; Captain James W. English, representing 40 shares; Mr. J. E. Murphy, representing 40 shares; Mr. C. E. Sison, with twelve shares; H. A. Boynton, twenty-five shares; Alex. Meyers, ten shares; E. V. Carter, twenty shares; J. T. Longino, six shares; and C. J. Jones, with ten shares.

After the matter had been discussed for quite awhile the meeting adjourned without any positive steps having been taken.

The Georgia Security and Banking Company has been in existence several years and owns and controls a large amount of property in the western part of the city. The amount of money secured by Otis Smith has been made good and it is said the company will lose but little by its liquidation.

Another special session of the stockholders will probably be called within the next few days and then some definite action may be taken.

NO EPIDEMIC OF DISEASE.

The Sanitary Department Makes a Statement of the Contagious Cases Reported.

The following statement from the sanitary department will set at rest any apprehension as to an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria being in the city.

At 35 Windsor street there is a mild case of scarlet fever, and at 22 Windsor a case has just been dismissed. The home has been fumigated.

At 44 Brotherton street there is a case of diphtheria and a case is reported at 702 Peachtree street. A case of scarlet fever is at 15 Gordon street, corner Lawton, and at 24 Lawton street there is a case of diphtheria. At 341 Gordon street is a case of scarlet fever, and these are all the cases of contagious disease reported on the books.

TROUBLE ON THE PANAMA.

A General Strike Among the Laborers—The Colon Police Are Under Arms.

Colon, Colombia, March 24.—There is a general strike among the negroes who were employed on the canal works at Culebra. Many of the strikers have arrived here. There men are under contract and the authorities will attempt to compel them to return to Culebra. It is feared that trouble will result if the attempt is made as the negroes are apparently determined not to go back to work.

Large numbers of the canal laborers, especially those brought from Jamaica, are anxiously seeking to return to their homes. They say that the canal company is not observing the terms of the contract, and that they therefore have a perfect right to quit work. The situation is so critical that the police here are kept under arms.

RENTS BENNETT'S VILLA.

Stokes Will Pay \$5,000, It Is Said, for the Use of the Newport House for Three Months.

Newport, R. I., March 24.—James Gordon Bennett's villa on Bellevue avenue has been rented to W. E. D. Stokes, of New York. Since Mr. Bennett offered his house for rent, having abandoned Newport as a summer home, it has been occupied only two seasons, both times by Calvin S. Brice, who wished to buy the place, but who would not come to Mr. Bennett's figure.

The house is directly opposite the Casino. It is said Mr. Bennett will give \$5,000 for the use of the place for three months.

LOST HER MONEY NOW A PAUPER

Mrs. Frank Ludd Tells of Her Distressing Misfortune.

LEFT A SATCHEL ON STREET

In the Satchel Was \$280, the Savings of Her Husband for Many Years. Her Husband Now an Invalid—The Money Is All Gone—The Woman Is in Deep Trouble.

An Atlanta woman lost \$280, every cent she had in the world, under the most unusual circumstances Monday.

Yesterday afternoon a middle-aged, portly woman entered the office of The Evening Constitution and asked to see a reporter. She was given an audience by one of the news gatherers and she related the following story of how she lost all her worldly wealth by a piece of carelessness.

"My name is Mrs. Ludd, the wife of Fred Ludd," she stated. "My husband for many years was connected with the armories of the Atlanta military and in that way made a very comfortable living. He managed to save nearly \$300 by the most rigid economy and the money was kept by myself. My husband is now sick in bed and I have had much trouble trying to make a living lately, and so guarded my money closely. Monday I had to go to the office of the renting agent to pay my house rent and I took my money with me in a small satchel, as I was afraid to leave it in the house. I live on Marietta street and when near the corner of Marietta and Cone I stopped to tie my shoestring, and in doing so I put the satchel containing the money on the sidewalk near where I was standing. When I had tied the shoestring I proceeded on my way and did not discover that I had left the satchel behind me until I was nearly to the agent's office. I hurried back, but my money had gone and I was left a pauper with a sick husband at home."

Mrs. Ludd begged that her circumstances be stated with the hope that perhaps some person who is honest found her money and knowing the condition of the owner will at once return it. She lives on Marietta street in the rear of Thompson's livery stables.

"I just don't know what I am going to do," said Mrs. Ludd. "There was exactly \$280 in that satchel, and it was every cent of money I had on earth. To me it was a small fortune and was like a million to the millionaire. I have no money now to pay my house rent and need a few dollars to get the very necessities of life. I do hope that whoever found my satchel and money will send them to me."

QUAY FIGHTS A PANTHER

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR HAS AN EXCITING TIME.

It Began By Eating His Tarpon, but He and His Guides Finished the Fierce Animal After a Very Hard Fight.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 24.—Senator Quay had a set-to with a panther in the woods near his winter home at St. Lucie on last Friday. He had been tarpon fishing with his Seminole Indian attendant, Big Jim, and Sam Burke, and had landed a tarpon weighing 18 pounds and measuring five feet nine inches.

While on their way to the house through a dense forest the three men were startled by a shrill scream, and a moment later a big panther leaped from a tree to the fish, knocking down Big Jim and Burke, who were carrying the tarpon on a pole. Big Jim jumped up and stepped to one side, while Burke hurried behind a tree.

The panther was almost famished and began eating the tarpon ravenously, paying slight attention to the men. Big Jim seized a heavy wood knot and attacked the beast. Senator Quay coming to his aid with two shots from a small pocket revolver. The brute turned on Jim, scratching him badly, but the Indian piled his club bravely, and the animal soon began to show signs of exhaustion. Senator Quay ran in and gave the brute a hard blow with a club, while Burke, having recovered his nerve, darted in with his big fish knife. The panther turned on Burke and fought ferociously for a few moments more; then turned over and kicked up its heels.

This is the first time that a panther has been known to come so near a house in this state. This one was too hungry, apparently, to resist the sight and smell of the fish. The panther was skinned and the hide will be stuffed and sent to Beaver as a hunting trophy.

COMMENCEMENT SERMON.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special To The Evening Constitution.

President John D. Hammond, of Wesleyan Female college, has extended an invitation to Dr. Eustace W. Spear, of this city, to preach the commencement sermon at the institution in June.

Dr. Spear is one of the ablest and most eloquent divines in Georgia. He is the father of Judge Emory Spear, of Macon. Dr. Spear has not yet said whether or not he could accept the invitation.

INTERESTING MEETING.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special To The Evening Constitution.

Rev. J. W. Walden is now conducting a series of interesting religious meetings at the Presbyterian church.

WORK ON THE NEW CODE.

Work on the city code is actively progressing, but it is not likely that it will go to press within three months, if then. In the event of having the legislature revise and eliminate some of the old work, it will take a longer time to do the work.

WANTS STATE'S PROPERTY.

Chief Joyner Is Now After a Lot in Front of New No. 8 Engine House.

Chief Joyner, of the fire department, is seeking to secure from the state the right to appropriate the corner of Spring and Church street, opposite No. 8 engine house. The engine house is built facing the side of the street and in making a hurried turn, it is very dangerous to the firemen.

Mr. Joyner only wishes to round the corner so as to make a smooth turn. It is probable that the state will give the city the property.

NEW GOODS.

Arriving every day, special values in every department to close out remnants and broken lots.

OUR BUYERS.

Have been in the eastern markets for the past two weeks, and it is needless to say that attractive values in all the latest things will greet your presence at this store.

O This Store Gets Cheaper O O Than Any Other, But O O For Cash Only.

Model Paper Taylor's, 240 MARIETTA ST.

NEW DEPOT TALKED OF

Mr. Smith and Mr. Spencer Have a Conference Over the Matter.

SOMETHING OF THE PLANS

The Traffic Associations Are Still Greatly Excited Over the United States Supreme Court Decision—Excursion Rates Announced to Chattanooga and Other Points.

Mr. Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, returned to Louisville last night after spending the day very pleasantly in Atlanta with President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway Company.

Mr. Smith came to Atlanta to meet Mr. Spencer and the two great railroad men discussed many matters which are of mutual importance and interest to the roads over which they preside.

While here Mr. Smith and Mr. Spencer discussed the new depot problem. The roads which Mr. Smith represents are hanging back and are not willing to agree to the Mitchell street site. Mr. Spencer explained the matter carefully to Mr. Smith and it is believed that he now looks upon the depot question in a different light and that the remark of Mr. Spencer's yesterday morning that he was not so sure about Atlanta not having a union station will come true after all.

ABOUT THE STATION. One thing in connection with the new station is that it is going to be one of the prettiest stations which has ever been erected anywhere. The Southern owns a half-square of ground just across Elliot street from the site of the main station, and it is Mr. Spencer's idea to throw this into a plaza and make a driveway around it, while beautiful flower beds and gravel walks will be strewn everywhere.

It is planned to have a mammoth train shed in connection with the depot, which will be 70 feet long and 180 feet wide. It is estimated that this will accommodate all the through trains, while yards with three sets of double tracks will be at each end of the main station to be used by suburban trains.

The plans of the Mitchell street viaduct are to be drawn so as to allow the south end of the shed to be extended under this viaduct and a baggage department where all the heavy baggage and express work will be done will be built there.

Mr. Spencer is confident that the station is going to be completed, hence he earnestly effort to get the bridge committee to abandon the Alabama street bridge and erect the Mitchell street viaduct, for by so doing they eliminate a dangerous grade crossing and arrange plans in conformity with the new depot proposition.

TRAFFIC MATTERS. The rate committee of the Southern States Freight Association is in session at Old Point Comfort. This is the last meeting which the committee will hold and it is arranging matters looking toward a close out effort to get the prisoners together and merged into the new Southeastern Freight Association on the 1st of May.

The decision of the United States supreme court regarding traffic associations is still agitating the minds of railroad people, and it promises to bring about some decided changes in all organizations of the kind.

It is believed by many that there will be a complete dissolution of all rate associations, and if this be the case all the roads will be left free to name their own rates without even consulting associations of which they may have heretofore been members and there will be no danger of fines to avoid.

The question is one of the most important which has presented itself in years and the final outcome of the matter and an interpretation of the decision of the court is earnestly awaited.

EXCURSION RATES ANNOUNCED.

A circular was issued by the Southern States Passenger Association this morning authorizing a rate of one fare for the round trip to the international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America at Chattanooga on July 15th to 18th.

An order has also been issued allowing tickets to Wilmington, on account of the Southern Baptist convention, to be extended fifteen days if deposited with agents of terminal lines.

COMMEMORATION SERMON.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special To The Evening Constitution.

President John D. Hammond, of Wesleyan Female college, has extended an invitation to Dr. Eustace W. Spear, of this city, to preach the commencement sermon at the institution in June.

Dr. Spear is one of the ablest and most eloquent divines in Georgia. He is the father of Judge Emory Spear, of Macon. Dr. Spear has not yet said whether or not he could accept the invitation.

INTERESTING MEETING.

Athens, Ga., March 24. Special To The Evening Constitution.

Rev. J. W. Walden is now conducting a series of interesting religious meetings at the Presbyterian church.

WORK ON THE NEW CODE.

Work on the city code is actively progressing, but it is not likely that it will go to press within three months, if then. In the event of having the legislature revise and eliminate some of the old work, it will take a longer time to do the work.

WANTS STATE'S PROPERTY.

Chief Joyner Is Now After a Lot in Front of New No. 8 Engine House.

Chief Joyner, of the fire department, is seeking to secure from the state the right to appropriate the corner of Spring and Church street, opposite No. 8 engine house. The engine house is built facing the side of the street and in making a hurried turn, it is very dangerous to the firemen.

Mr. Joyner only wishes to round the corner so as to make a smooth turn. It is probable that the state will give the city the property.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM

Many Witnesses, Jurors, Lawyers and Prisoners Listen to the Proceedings.

THE BONE BOYS WERE ON TRIAL

Julius Bone Says He Is Innocent and Attempted To Escape from the Justice Court Only on Account of His Bad Reputation—Incidents of the Trials Held Today.

The special session of the Fulton criminal superior court was called to order this morning at 9 o'clock by Judge Candler.

The courtroom was crowded with witnesses and jurors who had been summoned to appear. As early as 8 o'clock the witnesses began to appear and for an hour the halls and corridors of the courthouse were crowded with a busy, moving, talking mass of people of all ages, colors and descriptions.

Hobo Hollow, Brooklyn, Darktown, Pittsburg and other sections of the city were well represented. The laborer with his arm, was there. The negro cart driver, with his clothes painted white from flour and meal sacks, was in evidence and the street car motorman, with his silver badge and registered number, was in the crowd. So was the policeman, with his uniform and club.

Just before court was called to order several officers of the sheriff's office marched a long line of prisoners into the courtroom and conducted their charges into the "prisoners' room." The men were chained together securely and each man was handcuffed.

There was loud talking, occasionally interrupted by laughter as a funny joke was told. The lawyers were busily engaged talking to their clients, and the prisoners were holding conversation with friends and relatives whom they had not been able to see since their arrest.

Solicitor General Charles Hill and Bailiff John McInnis were at the table selecting the papers and indictments and arranging for the several trials which had been set for the first time.

The Bone boys were cheerful and spent the few moments before court time telling jokes to their companions in crime.

"I ain't guilty," said Julius Bone. "I ain't any more guilty than anybody, what is innocent."

"You ain't, is you?" asked a negro boy who was handcuffed to the same long chain that bound all the prisoners together.

"What made you run away from Judge Fouten's court then, if you ain't guilty?"

"I run away from my reputation, that's why I run away. You see we boys have got a mighty bad reputation, anyhow, and when they gets us arrested its awful hard to get a fair trial before the jury. That's why I run away when I did."

A few moments before 9 o'clock Judge Candler entered the courtroom and the murmur of voices ceased as the bailiff rapped the court to order.

More than an hour was consumed in the setting of cases and drawing the jury. Judge Candler made several announcements and then the work of the day was begun.

Judge Candler will probably hold court the remainder of the week. He stated from the bench that the special session was called in order to give the prisoners a speedy trial, as he did not care to see them remain in jail until the regular term of the court if he could try their cases earlier.

TRIAL FOR INSPECTOR VEAL

COUNCIL COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION MONDAY.

About Twenty-Five Witnesses Have Been Secured Who Will Testify as to Veal's Character and Acts in Office.

Monday afternoon Alderman Hirsch, Mr. I. S. Mitchell and Judge Rufus Dorsey will begin investigating the Veal charges.

Mr. Veal says he is fully prepared for the investigation and feels no trepidation regarding it. He will go before the committee fortified with a large number of affidavits from prominent business men testifying to his uprightness in business dealings and he has many witnesses to substantiate his statements on all subjects.

Mr. Hirsch, on the other hand, has secured a number of witnesses, about twenty-five, which he will introduce in the trial to prove that Veal has been guilty of misdoing.

Judge Van Epps will conduct the case for Mr. Veal, and Judge James A. Anderson for the city.

The trial will be held in the council chamber at 3 o'clock.

BRICK OR WOOD PAVEMENT.

The Street Committee Will Decide the Forsyth Street Paving Matter.

The street committee will not meet tomorrow week. At that time it will be determined whether the people owning property on Forsyth street will have vitrified brick pavements, asphalt or wooden blocks. The first and latter seem to be in highest favor, although a number prefer asphalt.

Mr. J. S. Mitchell, chairman of the committee, seems to think that the vitrified brick will "go," as a great many have expressed to him their desire for that pavement.

Certificates bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum are now issued by the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company. This is the best way to invest your savings, as you can always get your money on short notice when needed.

BUSY DAY IN COURT

Judge Candler Holds a Special Session of the Criminal Court.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM

Many

WOMEN'S SOCIETY

Interesting Report of Board of Missions.

Yesterday morning at the First Methodist church the board of city missions held its regular monthly meeting.

This board represents the Methodist women of Atlanta, who do the mission and Parsonage Aid Society work, and this includes almost every kind of missionary work. It is composed of twelve women, representing the eleven Methodist churches of the city. The board has been organized about three years and has come through the usual fortunate and unfortunate experiences of a new organization until now it is firmly established and is doing most efficient work. Mrs. C. E. Moore, who is now working as city missionary under the direction of the board, was its first president, and a very faithful one. Mrs. John A. Miller was the next president, and served two successive terms during the most trying period of the board's existence. The success of the work is an ample testimonial of her efficiency and zeal. The present officers are: President, Mrs. James, of the Park Street church; vice president, Mrs. R. P. Millam, of the First Methodist church; secretary, Mrs. D. G. Wylie, also of the First Methodist church. Mrs. E. Kendall holds the important position of corresponding secretary, and is said by the members to be the very soul of the work, as all who know her will readily understand. The meeting yesterday was well attended and very interesting. Mrs. James presided.

After the usual business, as hearing reports from the societies of different churches, from committees, and collecting the dues, etc., the president introduced Miss Emily Allen to the assembly. The presence of Miss Allen was of importance and interest as she is the president of the Parsonage and Home Mission Society of the North Georgia Conference. She is from Georgia. Her appearance is that of an earnest, thoughtful woman, and the address she delivered, covering this important subject, was of a high order of excellence. Her fluent speech and ready thought betrayed the mind and heart thoroughly saturated with the spirit of Christian charity and Christian usefulness.

Among other things Miss Allen said she was endeavoring to have room made in the work of this society. A great deal of money is gathered by the women and turned over to mission work and no one knows whence it comes. This statement should be incorporated in the records as a matter of common justice.

After speaking of local business matters Miss Allen drifted into general remarks about the work and grew very much enthused as she spoke of its helpfulness and the Christian spirit animating it. She said: "I do not urge you to try to excel in this work from a worldly desire to lead, to be first in it. We are working for the Lord; He leads us, and we should strive only to accomplish as much work as we can, because that is what He will do."

Miss Allen then went on to say she was sure God was pleased when He looked down upon Edison in his laboratory taking the crude forces of nature and turning them into the channels of science to benefit mankind. Edison was striving to use intelligently the gifts of God; to turn the wonderful electric light into a comfort and blessing to mankind. She referred to the wonderful spiritual light God had sent into the world, and spoke of the necessity of its being made to shine into the dark, desolate world of earth to warm and comfort the wretched.

Altogether, Miss Allen's address was very beautiful and touching.

Mrs. James, in behalf of the board, expressed thanks to the city missionary, made a report which was a revelation of great success in the rescue work. She has just returned from London, where she has been laboring to establish on a practical basis the missionary work among the women.

Mrs. T. R. Kendall then made a talk on the missionary work that was more than impressive in its nature. She advocated the doing of a great deal of missionary work among the foreigners who come to America, and her ideas on the subject are extremely sensible. She says that America is the missionary training school for the whole world, owing to the peculiar conditions of her citizenship. The population of this country is made up of twenty-five different nations; people from the whole world. The idea is that we can reach every nation through its representatives in our own country. The Methodist church has been sending missionaries to China for fifty years past, and has sent out thousands of Chinese in this country who might be preached to even more than they are.

The tide of immigration are bringing souls from heathen shores to our very doors and it is a duty we owe ourselves a necessity to the welfare of our own country, that they be Christianized. Mrs. Kendall also mentioned the fact that America's church people give as compared to other countries. Naturally this is another indication of America's pre-eminent mission in this world.

Mrs. Kendall's talk was a very practical and inspiring one. After a few minor business details were attended to, the board adjourned.

Household Hints.

Even at this time of year it is sometimes necessary to shut up a house for a few weeks, and during this time nothing is more apt to suffer from the want of fire than the books. They may be kept from mold by the simple and pleasant precaution of dropping oil of lavender here and there on the bookshelves. If there has been much wet weather it is well to bear this in mind, even when the family are at home.

If the juice of a lemon or any acid fruit has taken the color from a gown or apron, it may be restored by touching the spot with household ammonia. If soda or the like has caused the same trouble, touch with vinegar and wash with water.

The dripping from a hand, a shop awning, etc., has caused a great deal of rusting and ducking this season, and many a spot has been found on velvet that will not "out" by ordinary means and more readily than the one which caused Lady Macbeth so much trouble. To raise the pile and make old velvet look like new, put a wet cotton cloth four double across an inverted flat iron, lay the velvet on this, wrong side next the cloth, brush briskly with the steam penetrates through, keep the piece moving and brush until the spot is dry and the result will be wonderful.

Never throw away rose leaves, for after they may no longer gladden the eye there is still perfume left. To conserve this sweet odor keep a jar of water in a covered jar partly filled with almond or olive oil. When cleaning out the vases save carefully the leaves of any sweet-scented flowers or the heads of myosotis and the like, stir them into the oil and after it has stood

for twenty-four hours strain through a bit of cheese cloth and return to the jar. Repeat this process until the oil is thoroughly perfumed with the volatile principle of the flowers. Whenever a little of pure and exquisite perfume is desired it may be made by adding to the scented oil equal parts of pure rectified spirits; shake every day for a fortnight and it is ready for use.

Getting Ready for Easter

Although the March winds are blowing, the thoughts of womanhood are turned ahead to the days when pretty spring dresses will be seen—now not so far off. Easter will give permission for them to come forth.

Irish poplin will be a very popular material this spring. It is so desirable for all occasions—and makes over so well afterwards. Frosted gray is again the fashion.



AN EASTER FORECAST.

lonable shade, and its combination is with pink and black—very like the bride's gowns of not so long ago! To subdue the brilliancy of the gray, there are the tiniest and loveliest of little black shoulder capes of satin which, with a girlish touch, give quite the appearance of a little outdoor wrap.

One of the incoming Easter gowns has very broad bands of gray silk, covered with narrow bands of gold lace. A little folded cape of black satin is worn over the shoulders, and the skirt is trimmed with ruffles of gray silk. Pink taffeta is used for the lining, for the lining of lapels and for the flowers upon the hat.

Newest Shirt Waists.

The most elegantly dressed woman in the world wears a shirt waist. There never has been since their introduction, nor ever will be while the style lasts, a woman in fashion who does not wear a shirt waist.

The newest waists are made with stripes running across. This gives a good breadth to the bust, and a fine and becoming effect. The prevalent and prettiest way of finishing a shirt waist sleeve is to tuck it from wrist to elbow, laying the tucks close.

To every figure a satin girdle is more becoming than a belt. The girdle is made of many strands of ribbon fastened over a whalebone foundation and finished with small satin bows. A very large, flat neckerchief is also worn by the most modish of women.

Girdles are made to match the stripes in the cloth. But the best ones, as "slimming" the figure most, are of glossy black silk. The girdle is made of the back with invisible hooks and eyes. For the street the best dressed women have a small bolero of cloth which they slip over the little shirt waist.

Handkerchiefs and Things.

Now that a sewing waste has struck the feminine portion of Atlanta, it will be timely to offer a few suggestions about the making of little saleable articles for the bazaars and parlor sales.

First, an always eagerly sought for article are the dainty hand-made handkerchiefs that women so love to possess. These can be made with a darning needle and drawn borders, but perhaps the ladder hemstitching is the safest investment, as it not only shows better than any other hemstitching, but wears better. If you desire a really elaborate kerchief you have only to buy two yards and a quarter of real lace insertion, a yard and a half of edge and a yard and a quarter of narrow Honiton heading. Cut off one yard of insertion and divide it into four pieces. Carefully gather each piece into a medallion and whip them to a wheel of Swiss embroidery. Lay the pieces on the four corners and neatly buttonhole them down, cutting out the thread fabric after they are sewed on. Then add the insertion, the heading and the edge. For \$2.75 or \$3 you have a lovely real lace kerchief that will readily sell for \$10.

It is trifles that you wish make a lot of little satin fish of bright yellow, paint the mouth and eyes and stick in the fins and tails with medium-size pins. Six on strings of yellow or white satin ribbon will do and tied at the top with a generous bow of ribbon, makes a pretty gift for a friend.

These same satin ornaments are dainty when made into pin wheels of white with sea-green ribbons.

Now that summer is all the style, a handsome one can be made of alternating rows of white lace and two-inch wide ribbon of any desired shade, whipped together carefully. The cash should be five yards long and would make a large sum.

Dainty little mouth boleros can be fashioned of mull and Swiss embroidery for a mere song and will take well on a bazaar table.

Any garment for a child is popular and little pantofoles will sell splendidly, as

most women hate to work the buttonholes. Another thing that might be suggested is the making of those dainty little seamless corset waists, that knot on the bosom in artistic ends. They can be made of lawn and lace and ribbon for about 20 cents and will easily sell for \$1.

Some Spring Hats.

A beautiful hat to be worn at Easter by a well-known young matron on Peachtree street is a roughly-woven straw of heliotrope purple, trimmed with a heavy wreath of violets and green leaves. There is a large cluster of pale lavender quills at the back and a large American beauty satin pom-pom in the front.

Another hat equally as becoming, to be worn by a handsome black-eyed woman much admired in society, is of manilla straw covered with brown chiffon, shirred in small lines. The hat is wreathed with violets and a tall, heavy foliage of pink roses rear at the side in a pyramid.

Perhaps the prettiest chapeau seen at the opening is a rough straw of old rose with square flat crown. The left side is trimmed with black chiffon and two black tips, while the right side has a tall effective bow of green and black velvet standing perpendicular from a handsome ornament of jewels.

The same display of spring millinery shows a large red straw hat with an abundance of red poppies on the crown.

A Pretty Trousseau.

A bridal trousseau just completed by a well-known French woman for a soon-to-be bride in this city shows a dinner dress that exceeds in loveliness anything ever fashioned in this town. The foundation of the gown is rose colored silk. Over the slip of pink falls a grenadine of cream pale green, black and pink small plaid. The hem is finished with three tiny pink silk frills, over which fall three tiny frills of pale green liberty silk bound with black velvet. The bodice is a creation of mysterious wrinkles and ruffles of liberty silk and black velvet roses.

The highest art, however, finds its fulfillment in the bridal gown, which is made of white brocade satin, cut high in the throat and long of sleeves. This bodice has a fence rail trimming of white velvet edged with hundreds of white chiffon rose petals, and comes from the back under the arms, forming a bolero in the front that reveals a pouching vest of chiffon.

The home-dress of pink taffeta has a front of lilac satin covered with pink chiffon embroidered with white.

The traveling gown is of tan and green mixture and has two panels of green velvet reaching to the knee and the rear seams. A broad band of black braid coming around the hem outlines the skirt, and just above the braid is a narrow soutache sewed on in pretty design. The bodice has a quaint little lion jacket peeping from the girth of the bodice, and the vest of yellow cloth is heavily braided with black.

Events of the Week.

A reception will be held in the stewards' room of Trinity church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, where the members of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union will be present to meet Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

At 8 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Stevens will make an address in Trinity church. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present.

Mrs. Ruth McHenry Stuart could not reach the city today, and the reception at Mrs. W. G. Raul's will not be given this afternoon. She will arrive tomorrow morning and will give her reading tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Tomorrow evening, at the residence of General C. A. Evans, a musicale will be given for the benefit of the Girls' Night school by Miss Mary Burt Howard and a committee of young ladies interested in this charity. A very interesting programme has been arranged and a large audience is expected to be present.

An Honor Conferred.

The Georgia board of commissioners for the Centennial exposition has appointed



GIRDLE FOR SHIRT WAIST.

Mrs. Louie M. Gordon as director-at-large for the state. Mrs. Gordon has just received her commission.

This is a very important office, and the conferring of it is an honor that is well deserved in this case. Mrs. Gordon justly enjoys the reputation of being a progressive and brilliant woman and one who has the best interests of her country and her people at heart. She will, therefore, reflect credit upon herself and the board of commissioners in performing the duties of the office.

Personal Points.

The interesting announcement of the engagement of Miss Frank Clark to Mr. Walter J. Inman is made. Miss Clark is a

very beautiful and anxious woman, and is a social favorite in Augusta, her home. Mr. Inman is well known here as a fine young business man, and an interesting personage. The wedding occurs April 21st.

Mrs. M. L. Day and children are absent on a visit to Waycross and Brunswick.

Mrs. J. Henry Walker has returned to her home in Griffin after a short visit to the city.

Messrs. Hugh Abernethy, John Pope, G. L. Newman and A. B. Steele are among the Atlantians who have been in Savannah this week.

Dr. F. A. Wynne, of Rome, and Dr. Clayton Holloway, of Valdosta, are in the city on business connected with the profession.

Miss Mamie Kimball, of Stone Mountain, and Miss Annie Rebb, of Macon, are the charming guests of the Misses Griggs at 107 West Mitchell street.

Miss Lucy Thompson has returned to her home in Griffin after a very pleasant visit to relatives in the city.

Mr. W. T. Denny, the well-known architect, is in Macon on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are visiting friends in Augusta.

Mr. Will Hussy is in Augusta this week.

Yesterday at noon Miss Minnie Fontaine entertained the Young Ladies' Luncheon Club at a luncheon. The table was decorated with a profusion of violets and the menu was delightful. Twelve guests were present.

Dr. J. W. Bryant, a prominent young physician of Summerville, Ga., left this morning for New York, after spending several days in the city. He goes to New York to take a general course in a prominent medical institute, and in the hospitals.

The first rehearsal of "A Modern Ananias" occurred last night. This is the bright little drama that will be given at the Grand, April 27th, for the benefit of the Girls' Night school. The parts in the play are to be impersonated by Miss May Burden, Miss Mary Ellis Reed, Miss Lulu Belle Hemphill, Messrs. Ernest West, Hollins Randolph, Quimby, Henry Waugh and Dunlap. The play is a very bright and spirited one and will be a great success. This is the first time the play has been presented here.

Mr. Will Kiser will go to Florida in a few days to accompany his mother and Miss Lizzie Powell home.

Miss Marion Payne, of Virginia, who is the guest of Mrs. J. Carroll Payne, is receiving many delightful social attentions from her friends. Miss Payne will remain in Atlanta several weeks.

Miss Nina Venderly, of Augusta, is visiting the family of Mr. T. J. Harper, on Formwalt street.

The board of exposition directors for the Centennial fair have just forwarded an invitation to the International Press League to have a special day for meeting at the fair.

This invitation has been extended through the instrumentality of Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, who is a member of the board of governors of the league and is also director at large for the exposition from this state. The coming of the Press League will mean much for the fair, as there are 4,000 editors composing it, and after a visit to the fair their personal interest and sympathies will be enlisted for the enterprise and the people. The coming of the Press League to the Atlanta exposition resulted in untold benefit to the exposition. Mrs. Gordon, by the way, was first to suggest their coming to Atlanta.

AT THE THEATERS.

"TRILBY" THURSDAY NIGHT.
"Trilby" will be presented Thursday and Friday at the Grand for three performances.

A company of admirable players has been brought together by Manager A. M. Palmer for the interpretation of "Trilby." Every role is taken by a competent person, and there is an attention paid to every minute detail of the production that is at once commendable.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON COMING.

The eminent actor, Joseph Jefferson, will play an engagement at the Grand April 24 and 25. It will probably be the biggest engagement of the year and a most fitting ending to a great theatrical season.

Excursions will be run, very probably, from all the surrounding towns and the Grand will certainly be crowded during the engagement. Mr. DeVine has received many requests asking that Mr. Jefferson play "Rip Van Winkle," but it is not yet known what the great actor will give us.

ASSESSOR BEGINS WORK.

Athena, Ga., March 24.
Special to The Evening Constitution.
The city real estate assessors started their work today. They will finish their labors in about two weeks. There is a great demand on the part of the real estate owners in the city for a reduced assessment of property.

One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health. Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waists oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will be following your daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms! It will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies.

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and assistance. Mrs. M. M. T. Johnson, Canfield, Pa."

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF GEORGIA.



MISS CORNELIA JACKSON MOORE.

In her sweet eyes a lovelier life hath birth,
And gleams of brighter skies—
The beauty and the tenderness of earth
In her sweet eyes!
There read her future, where no storms shall frown:
Love for her kingdom and her jeweled crown!

—F. L. S.

Today the picture of Miss Cornelia Jackson Moore is presented as an interesting feature, or rather, perhaps, as the first of a collection of interesting features. The young lady has not been presented herself yet. Being only seven months old, her social career has been limited, naturally. When she was only a week old, however, she was taken to her papa's business office, and she has been an honored guest at one or two social functions recently, one of them being the birthday party given by Master Bryan Howell Foreman.

She is a very bright and beautiful baby, with magnificent blue eyes and auburn-tinted hair. The possibilities of beauty, mental attractions and a successful social career wrapped up in this small mite to be unwound by the fingers of Fate, are very interesting.

She represents the fourth living generation of the Cobb family, all of these generations being represented by eldest daughters. Her picture was made recently with her great-grandmother, Mrs. T. R. Cobb. She will be christened during Easter tide and this will be a very important event in her little life, and the occasion of a family reunion. Her christening frock is of delicate texture, with frills of the finest Valenciennes lace, and it is a gift from her grandmother Moore. Little white kid slippers are being made for her for this occasion. They have gold buckles, in which are set the first diamonds ever given to her mother by her grandfather. The little dress will be fastened with gold and white enamel buttons.

Recently Miss Moore indulged herself in one of the whims of society women by having her tiny palm read by Professor Howe. It is like a crinkled rose leaf and the palmist divined in its light tracery of lines the great and good gifts of a fine mind, to be developed as the years pass. These gifts are only the natural inheritance from a noble line of ancestry.

nounced and the license was returned for record.

Yesterday afternoon Laura Pearl Lemon made an affidavit before Ordinary Hulsey, declaring she had never been married, although the certificate attesting marriage and signed by a well-known negro preacher, was attached to the license. The date of the marriage was alleged to be March 12th.

"I was not married," said the woman. "The preacher called at my home with Powell. I met them at the door. He asked me if I was engaged to Powell. I told him I had been, but was not at that time. I then closed the door and heard nothing about the matter until I was informed that I was a bride. When Powell told me I was his wife I repudiated him and refused to live with him. No, sir, I was not married. No ceremony was performed."

After making this statement the following petition was presented Ordinary Hulsey, asking that the license be annulled and the alleged marriage declared void.

"Georgia, Fulton County: To the Ordinary of said County: The petition of Laura Pearl Lemon shows:

"1. That she is an unmarried woman, nineteen (19) years old. That she was not married to Benjamin J. Powell on the 12th day of March, 1897, or at any other time.

"2. That a marriage license was issued by the honorable ordinary of said county on the 12th day of March, 1897, authorizing the marriage of my petitioner to the said Powell, and that said marriage license has been returned to the ordinary with a certificate of Thomas Jefferson attached thereto to the effect that he performed the marriage ceremony, uniting said people on said 12th day of March, 1897.

"3. That said certificate is absolutely untrue. Petitioner attaches hereto an affidavit of said Thomas Jefferson to that effect.

"4. Your petitioner submits that 'he records of the ordinary's office are in the control of the ordinary, and said records should only speak the truth, and that if the said certificate of the said Thomas Jefferson is recorded, it will result in serious complications to her, in the event she should marry again, and that the said certificate is false and fraudulent, and that your petitioner shall have such other and further relief in the premises as the justice of her cause demands.

"GLENN E. HUNTER, JR.,
"Petitioner's Attorney."

"Georgia, Fulton County: Before me personally came Thomas Jefferson, who on oath said that he did not join in marriage Benjamin J. Powell and Laura Pearl Lemon on the 12th day of March, 1897, or at any other time, and that the certificate made by him that he performed said marriage ceremony used by him in the ordinary's office are not true.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of March, 1897.

"DAVID MATTHEWS,
"Notary Public Fulton County, Georgia."

The case is certainly one of the most unusual ever known in Fulton county and is probably the only one of its kind that has ever occurred in the state.

FAKE MARRIAGE

AIRIED IN COURT

License Returned When No Ceremony Had Taken Place.

license was returned for record.

Yesterday afternoon Laura Pearl Lemon made an affidavit before Ordinary Hulsey, declaring she had never been married, although the certificate attesting marriage and signed by a well-known negro preacher, was attached to the license. The date of the marriage was alleged to be March 12th.

"I was not married," said the woman. "The preacher called at my home with Powell. I met them at the door. He asked me if I was engaged to Powell. I told him I had been, but was not at that time. I then closed the door and heard nothing about the matter until I was informed that I was a bride. When Powell told me I was his wife I repudiated him and refused to live with him. No, sir, I was not married. No ceremony was performed."

After making this statement the following petition was presented Ordinary Hulsey, asking that the license be annulled and the alleged marriage declared void.

"Georgia, Fulton County: To the Ordinary of said County: The petition of Laura Pearl Lemon shows:

"1. That she is an unmarried woman, nineteen (19) years old. That she was not married to Benjamin J. Powell on the 12th day of March, 1897, or at any other time.

"2. That a marriage license was issued by the honorable ordinary of said county on the 12th day of March, 1897, authorizing the marriage of my petitioner to the said Powell, and that said marriage license has been returned to the ordinary with a certificate of Thomas Jefferson attached thereto to the effect that he performed the marriage ceremony, uniting said people on said 12th day of March, 1897.

"3. That said certificate is absolutely untrue. Petitioner attaches hereto an affidavit of said Thomas Jefferson to that effect.

"4. Your petitioner submits that 'he records of the ordinary's office are in the control of the ordinary, and said records should only speak the truth, and that if the said certificate of the said Thomas Jefferson is recorded, it will result in serious complications to her, in the event she should marry again, and that the said certificate is false and fraudulent, and that your petitioner shall have such other and further relief in the premises as the justice of her cause demands.

"GLENN E. HUNTER, JR.,
"Petitioner's Attorney."

"Georgia, Fulton County: Before me personally came Thomas Jefferson, who on oath said that he did not join in marriage Benjamin J. Powell and Laura Pearl Lemon on the 12th day of March, 1897, or at any other time, and that the certificate made by him that he performed said marriage ceremony used by him in the ordinary's office are not true.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of March, 1897.

"DAVID MATTHEWS,
"Notary Public Fulton County, Georgia."

The case is certainly one of the most unusual ever known in Fulton county and is probably the only one of its kind that has ever occurred in the state.

BETTER QUARTERS.

New Carpets, New Chairs and Other Things Being Placed in the Council Chamber.

By next meeting of the council the council chamber will be newly carpeted and the members of that body will be comfortably seated in high back chairs instead of the low, uncomfortable seats they have been using.

The room is undergoing a thorough cleaning process and will present a smart appearance when completed.

SUGGESTION NO. 2. SNAP BEAN SALAD.

Carroll's Ex-Fine Stringless Beans, in superior condition, better than highly colored beans. Recommended by the following:—
"Snap Beans." Drain well one can of beans, add finely chopped onion, pepper, salt and vinegar; dress with olive oil. Quinny may be omitted if objectionable.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.,
Phone 287, 395 & 392 Peachtree St.

Note: Carroll's Stringless Beans reduced to 10c per can. Ex-Fine Stringless Beans 10c per can.

Splendid Bargains

In New, Fresh, Seasonable Eatables at

BLACKNALL'S, 130 Whitehall, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.



SPECULATIVES SLUMP; AN IDEAL BEAR DAY

Cotton More Active and Lower---Stocks Decidedly Lower With Trade Good---Wheat Tails on and Closes Lower.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Following are the net receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:

Port	1897	1896
Galveston	1,897	1,896
New Orleans	1,897	1,896
Mobile	1,897	1,896
Bavannah	1,897	1,896
Charleston	1,897	1,896
Wilmington	1,897	1,896
Port of Spain	1,897	1,896
San Pedro de Macoris	1,897	1,896
Sanchez	1,897	1,896
San Juan	1,897	1,896
Sancti Spiritus	1,897	1,896
Sancti Spiritus	1,897	1,896
Sancti Spiritus	1,897	1,896

RAISED BY AIR BAGS.

A Frenchman's Method of Recovering Sinking Vessels.

An ingenious invention for raising sunken wrecks, which has just been patented by Felix Galliard, a Frenchman, of Bordeaux, is beginning to attract considerable attention in the marine world, as well as among wreckers and divers, says the Philadelphia Times. The device is so very simple and at the same time constructed upon principles which have so long been thoroughly familiar to every school boy that the only wonder is why it was not applied long ago. From his experience as a practical diver Monsieur Galliard early in his career knew and appreciated the numerous difficulties encountered in raising wrecks by the slow and laborious method of sinking caissons, binding them to the hull and slowly raising it to the surface, where the water could be pumped out of the hull and the work of repair begun. Often when his difficult task was nearly completed and the wreck was almost at the surface a slight leak in one of the caissons would allow the hull to sink back to the bottom and the work would have to be done over again.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 24--12:15 p. m.--Cotton, spot quiet; middling uplands 4; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,400; speculation and export 500; receipts 5,000; American 4,200.

Putures opened quiet with demand poor; uplands low middling clause, March and April delivery 3.60-4, April and May delivery 3.60-4, November and December delivery 3.60-4.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 24--4 p. m.--Uplands low, middling clause March delivery 3.60-4, sellers; March and April delivery 3.60-4, sellers; April and May delivery 3.60-4, sellers; June and July delivery 3.60-4, sellers; July and August delivery 3.60-4, sellers; August and September delivery 3.60-4, sellers; September and October delivery 3.60-4, sellers; October and November delivery 3.60-4, sellers; November and December delivery 3.60-4, sellers; futures closed quiet and steady.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Atlanta, March 24--Cable advices from Liverpool this morning indicates very little change in that market, the usual dullness prevailing. Spot sales 8,000 bales; middling uplands 4. The close was quiet but steady with a gain of 1-4 in fall months; balance unchanged from yesterday's close.

NEW YORK COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Month	Yes. Today's 2 p.m.	Close, Open, N.Y.
March	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02
April	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02
May	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02
June	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02
July	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02
August	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02
September	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02
October	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02
November	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02
December	7.01-7.02	7.01-7.02

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Stock	Yes. Today's 2 p.m.	Close, Open, N.Y.
U. S. Gov. Bonds	101-102	101-102
U. S. Consols	101-102	101-102
U. S. 4s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 5s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 6s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 7s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 8s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 9s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 10s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 11s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 12s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 13s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 14s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 15s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 16s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 17s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 18s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 19s	101-102	101-102
U. S. 20s	101-102	101-102

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Following is the range of the leading futures in Chicago today:

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Wheat	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
January	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
March	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
May	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
July	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
September	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2
November	73 1/2	73 1/4	73